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POETRY.

I FIND NO LIGHT.

I find no light,
Though long I've searched within my heart to see
One filial act, one proof of love to thee.
Yet all is dark, but a flickering ray,
Which, self-deceiving, leads my feet astray;
I've sought to keep the law, but thought of sin
Are ever present; and I look within,
And find no light.

I see no light.
Though I have prayed, I still have vainly sought
To gain a victory o'er the sin I fought;
Upon a sea of doubts I'm tempest-tossed,
Despairing to believed, yet fearing to be lost.
Rebellious passions and a stubborn will
I hate, and yet indulge them still.

I'll seek no light—
For I deserve none—I have sought to find
In my own darkness guidance for the blind;
But now I'll seek no longer peace within—
I come to thee, blest Saviour, filled with sin;
Though I am vile, I pray that thou wilt dress
My soul in thy fine robe of righteousness—
And be my light.

Be thou my light;
Though sin and darkness only reign in me,
Yet to thy cross I cling, and my salvation see.
Complete there. Oh! help me to receive
Thy gracious fullness, faith in thee to live;
Save me from sin, and, in life's darkest hour,
From death's cold waters, may my spirit soar
With Christ, my light.

WHO WAS GEORGE MULLER?

He *was* a poor German student, who came to England to be a missionary among the Jews; was afterwards a dissenting minister, preaching in several small towns of England; at last came to Bristol, England, and is there now at the head of an extensive orphan institution, and the promoter of many day and Sunday-schools, the supporter of missionaries in foreign lands, and a distributer of Bibles and tracts—all by faithful prayer, and Lord's dealings with this man.

George Müller is a German, and with the honest simple-heartedness of a German, when he began to read the Bible, *he believed it!* He read, "Take no thought for the morrow." Also, "If any man do his will, him he heareth." Also, "Ask and ye shall receive." And really believing these to be the promises of God to men, he set about to shape his life accordingly. The starting point of this experiment was when, being stationed minister in an English town, where he received a salary of $500 per annum, he gave up this salary, and determined to receive his sustenance only from the Lord. That is to say, he asked of no man; he did not make his wants known, either to the congregation or to his friends; but when his wife announced a nearly empty treasury, he confidently made a supplication to God that their necessities be supplied.

And his prayers were answered! To be sure, his faith was somewhat severely tried, often they were reduced to their last shilling, when some man or woman, frequently, entirely unknown to this faithful couple, was moved to send them five or ten dollars. Not unfrequently they were eating their last loaf, when another loaf came, from some unexpected source, and sometimes the landlord was asking for his room-rent, when faithful George Müller had not a penny, till again some unlooked-for succor came.

It seemed almost incredible that the good man should not have starved in busy England, for it must be remembered that he told no one but the Lord his needs; that he never explained, or even hinted his wants to the men with whom he was in daily intercourse. "It is now four years since I began to trust in the Lord alone for the supply of my temporal wants," he writes December 1st, 1833. "During the last three years and three months, I have never asked any one for any thing; but by the help of the Lord I have been enabled at all times to bring my wants to him." And then follows a statement of his income, which each year considerably exceeded that certainty he gave up. "At the close of each of these four years, though my income has been comparatively great, I have had only a few shillings, or nothing at all left; and thus it is also to-day, by the help of God."

Having got so far along, George Müller was moved to "form a new missionary institution, for the spread of the Gospel at home and abroad." which should depend also upon the promises of God, to defray its expenses. "In every thing let your requests be made known unto God."

The Institution began with a shilling, and an ardent prayer from Brother Müller for twenty pounds, which was answered within the year he had added to the Institution a Sunday school and several day schools, in which last two hundred and nine children were receiving instruction. Also, they distributed four hundred and eighty-two Bibles, and five hundred and twenty New Testaments.

And, finally, in 1835, the faithful man, *still believing that God would be as good as his word*, set about the establishment of an Orphan House. He began on December 5th, by "asking the Lord for premises, one thousand pounds, and suitable individuals to take care of the children;" and he notes, on December 7th, the receipt of one shilling, the first contribution to the undertaking. The next day he held a meeting in Bristol to declare his purposes and wishes to such as felt an interest in them. *But he did not take up a collection.* "Nor did any one speak besides myself; for it was not in the least intent to work upon the feelings"

There followed several offers, persons, chiefly women, who were willing to become teachers—looking to the Lord for their support—and also various presents of mugs, plates, salt-cellars, knives, forks, and a few second-hand clothes. "A brother and sister" offered not only their services, but all their furniture, for the new undertaking. Money they had not. Next, some person sent one hundred pounds; and with farther prayers and contributions, at last, a house being also given, conditionally, on May 18th, 1836, the Orphan House was to be opened.

He had asked no man for anything; but he says, "So far as I remember, I brought even the most minute circumstances concerning the Orphan House before the Lord in my petitions, being conscious of my own weakness and ignorance. There was, however, one point I had never prayed about, namely, *that the Lord would send children*; for I naturally took it for granted that there would be plenty of applications. The appointed time came, and not even one application was made."

Then he went once more to God, and deeply humbled, prayed for strength to bear the Lord's will, even if that should be to bring the whole to nothing. But still, he prayed if it was the Divine will, that the undertaking might prosper. The next day an application was made, and in a short time forty-three orphans applied.

He was now moved to write an account of the Lord's dealings with him so far; and when it was ready for press, he earnestly prayed that the Lord would give him a thousand pounds, for which sum he had originally asked, *before the book was published*—that no one might say the money had been obtained by his own efforts." At last, on June 15th, 1837, after eighteen months of daily prayer, the thousand pounds were made up; and shortly after the book was published.

The Orphan House soon expanded its borders, the applications being numerous, still no one was asked to help, but the Lord only. No public, or even private appeals were ever made to men. In consequence, for several years, they had severe trials; sometimes breakfast had to wait till eleven o'clock; often bread alone was the food of the day, and in not a few instances even the money to buy bread and milk, came in at the very last moment. For George Müller, believing the Lord to be as good as his word, would not run into debt, but waited, with his little flock, till help came, earnestly praying God to help, and to give faith.

He began in 1836. In twenty-four years, in which he has carried on the work in this same simple, faithful way, he has received *in answer to his prayers*, nearly a million of dollars; he had last year in his Orphan House seven hundred children; he has supported thirty-four missionaries in foreign lands; and he has distributed forty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-three Bibles and portions of Scripture. He has received money from the Cape of Good Hope, various parts of the United States, even to California, from Australia, South America, Sardinia, France, Holland, etc.

And he still prays, and still believes in the efficacy of prayer. His life is most interesting, and his experience cannot but be beneficially suggestive to all thinking men and women.

THE BROKEN BUCKLE.

You have read in history of that hero, who, when an overwhelming force was in full pursuit, and all his followers were urging him to a more rapid flight, coolly dismounted to repair a flaw in his horse's harness. While busied with the broken buckle, the distant cloud swept down in nearer thunder; but just as the prancing hoofs and eager spears were ready to dash upon him, the flaw was mended, and like a swooping falcon he had vanished from their view. The broken buckle would have left him on the field, a dismounted and inglorious prisoner; the timely delay sent him in safety back to his bustling comrades. There is in daily life the same luckless precipitancy, and the same profitable delay. The man, who, from his prayerless awakening, bounces into the business of the day, however good his talents and great his dilligence, is only galloping upon a steed harnessed with a broken buckle, and must not marvel if, in his hottest haste or most hazardous leap, he be left ingloriously in the dust; and though it may occasion some little delay beforehand, his neighbor is wiser who sets all in order before the march begins.—*Rev. J. Hamilton.*

"A LAUGHING-STOCK."

He was a good man, that Deacon L. I knew him well. He was my kindred and my friend. He stood over six feet high, and was proportionately large; a farmer, "well to do"—always moral and upright. When about forty years old, he became deeply interested in personal religion. Naturally very, *very* diffident, he said little or nothing to any one about his feelings. Months rolled on, and still he was anxious, distressed; while yet he had regular seasons of secret prayer, read his Bible, and was doing all he felt he could and ought to do, save *one thing*. He was the head of a family. He had a lovely wife and four children, all impenitent, but they were his, and conscience urged him to the duty of erecting the family altar. But the cross, "Oh, it was too great for his timidity! So it was put off, and new duties discharged in other directions as an offset, but he grew nothing the better, nay, rather the worse. At length, one morning, in his field, he solemnly resolved that that night he would, come what might, make the attempt, at least, to pray in his family. A seamstress was at his house, from whose ridicule and scorn he shrank—but his mind was made up. And here I give his own language. "When I went to dinner, she told me she wished to go home that afternoon. Never did I carry a person from my house so gladly before. She was now out of my way, and one great obstacle was removed. Night came on, and I seemed to gain strength for my duty. But just as I was about to get my Bible and tell my family what I intended then and thereafter to do, who should knock at my door but the youngest brother of my wife, a mirthloving, captious young man, a member of college, just the last person in the world I then wanted to see. What shall I do! what! what! my heart cried, and my agony seemed to me more than I could bear. But my vow had been made, and there could be no going back. I arose, got my Bible, and told them what I was about to do. My wife looked as though she would sink. My children looked one to another, at their mother and at me, not knowing what was to happen. My brother-in-law seemed greatly amazed. But rallying all my strength I read a Psalm, and knelt down, and at length said, 'O Lord'——and could not utter another word; and there I was, a great stout man, upon my knees, *a laughing-stock* for my dear family. There I was, I could not speak, and there my proud heart was humbled, and there my proud heart was humbled, and there my Heavenly Father met me, and my soul was filled with unutterable peace. When I arose, my poor wife was mortified, and hung her head to conceal it. My brother-in-law said nothing, soon retired, and the next morning left for college again."

The family altar has not yet ceased to burn with daily incense, though the priest thereof has ministered unto it for forty-odd years.

Now mark the result of that attempt at prayer, when the good man was, in his own esteem, a "laughing-stock." In about a week he received a letter from that brother-in-law-student, which began with these words: "Rejoice with me, brother Daniel, for I have found the Saviour, and that scene at your house the other evening, God has blessed to the salvation of my soul." This young man studied Divinity at Andover, but when about to be licensed to preach the gospel, was taken with bleeding at the lungs, and soon went to his rest. That wife, those children, and many others under the same roof, have found the Saviour through the instrumentality of this praying man. He bore the cross and received the crown. He lives still in a green old age, waiting for his summons to go up higher.

Be sure it is always best to obey God!—Nothing is gained, but much is lost, by shrinking from duty. They are difficulties *overcome* and *conquered*, upon which we rise. The Christian is a soldier. He must not *fear* when executing a command. The anxious lose, oh how much they lose! sometimes the immortal soul—by failing to *do* the right thing, that *one* thing, to which God evidently calls. Many a head of a family has stumbled at the cross of family prayer, and lost all. What though for once, or a hundred times, he may be a "laughing-stock!" It matters nothing, when such interests are in peril. The care of the soul it the great care. Who can—or will—neglect it?—*Congregationalist.*

THE BRAVE BOY.

A CAPITAL STORY.

I shall never forget a lesson which I received when quite a young lad at the Academy in B——. Among my school fellows were Hartley and Jemson. They were somewhat older than myself, and to Jemson I looked up as a sort of a leader in matters of opinion as well as of sport. He was not at all malicious, but he had a foolish ambition of being thought witty, and he made himself feared by the bad habit of turning things into ridicule. and being ever on the look out for matters of opinion.

Hartley was a new scholar, and little was known of him among the boys. One morning as we were on the way to school, he was driving a cow along the road to a neighboring field. A group of boys, among whom was Jemson, met him as he was passing. The opportunity was one not to be lost by Jemson.

"Hallo," he exclaimed, "what's the price of milk? I say, Jonathan, what do you fodder on? What will you take for all the gold on her horns? Boys, if you want to see the latest Paris style, look at those boots!"

Hartley, waving his hand to us with a pleasant smile, and driving the cow to the field, took down the bars of a rail fence, saw her safely in the enclosure, and then putting up the bars, came and entered the school with the rest of us. After school, in the afternoon, he let out the cow, and drove her off, no one knew where, and every day for weeks he went through the same task.

The boys of B—— Academy were nearly all the sons of wealthy parents, and some of them, among whom was Jemson, were dunces enough to look down with a sort of disdain upon a scholar who had to drive a cow. The sneers of Jemson were accordingly often renewed. He once, on a plea that he did not like the odor of a barn, refused to sit next to Hartley. Occasionally, he would inquire after the cow's health, pronouncing the word "ke-ow" after the manner of some country people.

With admirable good nature did Hartley bear all these silly attempts to wound and annoy him. I do not remember that he was even once betrayed into a look or word of angry retaliation.

"I suppose, Hartley," said Jemson, one day, "your daddy means to make a milkman of you?"

"Why not?" asked Hartley.

"O nothing, only don't leave much water in the cans after you rinse them; that's all!"

The boys laughed, and Hartley, not in the least mortified, replied:

"Never fear; if ever I should rise to be a milkman, I'll give good measure, and good milk, too."

The next day after this conversation, there was a public examination, at which a number of ladies and gentlemen from neighboring towns were present.

Prizes were awarded by the Principal of our Academy, and both Hartley and Jemson received a creditable number; for in respect to scholarship these two boys were about equal.

After the ceremony of distribution, the Principal remarked that there was one prize, consisting of a gold medal, which was rarely awarded, not so much on account of its great cost, as because the instances were rare which rendered its bestowal proper. It was the prize of heroism. The last boy who received one was young Manners, who, three years ago, rescued a blind girl from drowning. The Principal then said that with permission of the company he would relate a short story.

"Not long since, some scholars were flying a kite in the street, just as a poor boy on horseback rode by on his way to mill. The horse took fright and threw the boy, injuring him so badly that he was carried home and confined some weeks to his bed. Of the scholars who had unintentionally caused the disaster, none followed to learn the fate of the wounded boy. There was one scholar, however, who had witnessed the accident from a distance, who not only went to make inquiries, but stayed to render services.

"This scholar soon learned that the wounded boy was the grandson of a poor widow, whose sole support consisted in selling the milk of a fine cow, of which she was the owner.

"Alas, what could she now do! She was old and lame, and her grandson, on whom she depended to drive her cow to the pasture, was on his back entirely helpless.

"Never mind, good woman," said the scholar. "I can drive your cow."

"With blessings and thanks the old woman accepted his offer. But his kindness did not stop here. Money was wanted to get articles from the apothecary.

"I have money that my mother sent me to buy a pair of boots with, but I can do without them for a while."

"O no," said the old woman, I can't consent to that, but here is a pair of heavy boots that I bought for Henry, who can't wear them. If you would only buy them, giving us what they cost, we should get along nicely."

"The scholar bought the boots, clumsy as they were, and has worn them up to this time.

"But when it was discovered by other boys of the academy that our scholar was in the habit of driving a cow, he was assailed every day with laughter and ridicule. His cowhide boots, in particular, were made matter of mirth. But he kept on cheerfully and bravely, never shunning observation, driving the widow's cow and wearing his thick boots, contented in the thought that he was doing right, caring not for all the jeers and sneers that could be uttered. He never undertook to explain why he drove a cow, for he was not inclined to make a vaunt of his charitable motives, and furthermore, in his heart he had no sympathy with the false pride that could look down with ridicule on any useful employment. It was by mere accident that his course of kindness and self-denial was yesterday discovered by his teacher.

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to you, was there not true heroism in this boy's conduct? Nay, Master Hartley, do not hide out of sight behind the black board. You are not afraid of ridicule, you must not be afraid of praise. Come forth, come forth, Master Edward Hartley, and let us see your honest face."

As Hartley, with blushing cheeks, made his appearance, what a round of applause, in which the whole company joined, spoke the general approbation of his conduct. The ladies stood upon the benches and waved their handkerchiefs. The old men wiped the gathering moisture from the corners of their eyes, and clapped their hands. Those clumsy boots on Hartley's feet seemed a prouder ornament than a crown would have been on his head.

The medal was bestowed on him amid general acclamation.

Let me tell you a good thing of Jemson before I conclude. He was most heartily ashamed of his ill-mannered railery, and after we were dismissed, he went with tears of manly self-rebuke in his eyes, and tendered his hand to Hartley, making an apology for his ill-manners.

"Think no more of it, old fellow," said Hartley, "let us all go and have a ramble in the woods before we break up for vacation."

The boys, one and all, followed Jemson's example, and then set for the woods. What a happy day it was.

Boys and girls, never despise another who may be more plainly clad than yourselves. There is many a noble heart under a well patched garment. If you are tempted to look scornfully upon one in a plain dress, think of Master Edward James Hartley, the brave boy, and his gold medal.—*Ex.*

FAST DAY IN WASHINGTON.

Fast Day was observed here most rigorously. Banks, stores, the Departments, markets, all were closed. All the churches, except the African churches, were open, and in all, sermons appropriate to the day were delivered. At Dr. Gurley's, the Old School Presbyterian, the President and Gen. Cass, as usual were present, and what struck many people was the fact that they both wore overcoats, although last winter neither of them put on extra wrappings, however cold it might be.

The great occasion of the day was the afternoon service at the Capitol. Dr. Stockton, the Chaplain of the House, preached, and was assisted by Rev. Dr. Samson, President of Columbia College, and Rev. Dr. Gorley, Chaplain of the Senate. Dr. Stockton never before looked so worn, pallid and emaciated. He did not stand, but from his height, did not appear singular, though he delivered his sermon sitting in a chair. In passages of extraordinary force, he would arise from his chair, and thus add peculiar emphasis. The hall and galleries, the cloak rooms, lobbies, and every approach to the hall was full to overflowing. It was an occasion of great interest. The sermon was equal to the occasion, abounding in devotion to the Union, and with denunciations of strife.

There were many passages of peculiar interest, that extorted from the grave audience symptoms of intense feeling. He said, "Would any divide this Union, let them make the Mississippi a hundred miles wide, an impassable line of perpetual storms. Let these turn the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains east and west, and unite them to a Missouri Compromise that cannot be abolished." Again: "And must such a heritage as this be destroyed? Grasp thy broken staff, O, flag of stars, superseded and dishonored by the *pitiful palmetto!* (Applause, followed by hushes.) Start from thy eyrie, O, eagle of the morning! shake from thy pinions the dews of the night, and resume thy vision at the splendor of the sunrise, lest the *rattlesnake* crawling up the cliff shall steal on thy slumbers, and strike thee unawares!"

This was followed by suppressed hisses, which were quickly and indignantly put down. In speaking of the doctrine set forth by Iverson, that the South loved slavery, and would maintain it forever, and that the North hated slavery, and would put it down at any cost, and that the North hated the South, and that the South equally hated the North, he rose from his seat, and stretching his thin hands towards heaven, in his clear, ringing, silvery voice, exclaimed, "It is false—all false—utterly false. In the name of God and man, I pronounce it essentially and eternally false." This bold stroke was perfectly successful, his own character and position, and the occasion, being his backers. He went on enumerating concessions offered by the North. And he closed in these words: "Does this look like hate! Pause, then, ye States preparing for secession. Reconsider thy course, thou lonely State that has seceded. Come back, South Carolina, to the circle of honest, earnest affection. Come back in peace. Come back before a single drop of blood shall be shed. Blessed be James Buchanan, if only for that one thing—that he will not, if he can help it, consent to the shedding of a single drop of human blood. If he can not help it, then let it be remembered, that the ruler beareth not the sword in vain, for he is minister of God, the revenger of exact justice on him that doeth evil. Let his skirts be clear. Let the skirts of the *United* States be clear."

During this appeal, tears flowed freely, and audible sobs were heard in many parts of the hall.

NOT TRANSFERABLE.

It is too much a practice in these days to transfer our individual work to officers, agents, societies, and with it our sense of responsibility. We enter into combinations with others, and having adopted constitutions, and made laws, and elected officers, or joined a church, we conceive ourselves to have happily invented some cunning machinery that shall go of itself—or else go, if only lubricated by our annual payments—and shall do all that our own hands once did. Fatal mistake! It is *doing* the will of God ourselves that warrants living forever. Creeds, associations, donations, doing by proxy, will never develope fully our Christian graces. *We need the exercise for ourselves which every act of duty personally done can give*—exercise of the heart, self-denial, faith and patience. The alms distributed for us by another never does us the good that we derive from standing in the very presence of want and affliction. We may pay the preacher handsomely for his sermons, and they may instrumentally convert hundreds; but if we do nothing, our growth in grace, for all his success, will be less than if we directly attempt the conversion of one soul. Thus, by transferring our responsibilities to others—to societies, agents, pastors, or whomsoever else, we give away the medicine that was to heal our own hurt—we turn from our hearts the channel through which God had designed his grace to flow, and they become a desert.

In these facts we find a useful lesson. Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; and surely the want and the sin of the world sets a work to be done at every man's door. Pastors alone cannot save the wandering flock. Pastoral labors in a dead and fruitless church, unless it can be set to work, is toil without success. If Christian professors would have good pastors, let them do their pastoral duty, in their sphere; and thus, if in no other way, shame them into work. Give the pastor not merely your prayers and sympathies, but your co-operation. He needs it; he will work the better for it; for Christ has laid the duty on all the members of his body, and by discharging it zealously, they shall the sooner see his kingdom prevail.

A PIOUS LOTTERY.

As money is the great want of the Roman Court at this time, the question of probable resources is naturally suggested. It is evident that Pope Pius will not have recourse to the sale of indulgences, as Julius II. and Leo X. did, to replenish their exhausted treasury. Though over the door of many of the churches in Rome there is a notice that indulgences are still granted, yet the people are too enlightened to deal in stocks which yield no dividends. John Tetzel would have but few buyers, and every man would be a Luther to condemn the wicked system. There is a report in town to-night, that the Pope is about to put up at lottery some articles of personal property—the gifts of kings—and that the lottery is to be under the superintendence of a cardinal. This is not surprising to us here, as lotteries in Rome are legalized, and patronized by priests and people; 55,000,000 of tickets are issued annually, and yield a revenue to the state of 1,000,000 of dollars. It is a sorry plight for a Pope to be in, when compelled to gamble away his jewels to support his throne; but Pius IX. is one of those unfortunate men who prefer utter ruin to a surrender with military honors. There can be no doubt of the success of this Pius lottery; yet its results, no matter how great, will only prolong the agony of dying. Should the lottery and Peter's pence prove inadequate to meet the pressing demands of the Pontiff, then he will either mortgage the government property in Rome, or impose a tax upon the ecclesiastical establishments. Either of these would be a strong measure; but from the well known character of the Pope, and his determination to retain his patrimony to the last, there is no doubt but when driven to the wall he will do the one or the other. As to the first measure, the Emperor Napoleon is the only man in Europe who would become a Roman mortgagee, and only on the condition that the Holy Father would transfer the temporal power into his hands, which will never be done. During the week I have been in some of the religious establishments, and judge from the luxury of the apartments, and the extent and richness of the vineyards and orange groves attached to them, that they would yield an immense revenue if taxed. But this would indeed be robbing Peter to pay Paul, and dividing the kingdom against itself. But a few days will relieve the world's suspense on the Pope's finances, as the first of January is pay day here, when you may expect a change in affairs. In addition to the facts already adduced, showing the weakness of the present Pontificate, another equally significant may be added. The once famous order of the Jesuits is now completely broken up in Italy. Father Beck, General of the order, has addressed a letter to Victor Emmanuel on the suppression of the organizations, and appealing to him for its restoration. In his letter he states that, since the commencement of the Italian revolution, his order has lost three colleges and convents in Lombardy, six in the Duchy of Modena, eleven in the States of the Church, nineteen in the Kingdom of Naples, and fifteen in Sicily, and one thousand five hundred Jesuits have been dispersed. In Naples, the Church of the Holy Apostles which Francis II. just prior to his departure, gave to the Jesuits for a college, is now converted into a Government tobacco manufactory. The appeal, as yet, had met with no response, and probably will not. The patriots have treated these most intriguing men in a manner which they deserved, and which commands the approbation of all Europe. And it is a stupendous fact that this order, the main stay of Popery, and furnishing the Church with her most efficient propagandists, is now routed in Italy, and their citadel taken.

Washington and the Corner-Stone.

A correspondent of the Bangor *Whig* gives the following reminiscence of General Washington:

"Being on a visit to Washington during the recess of Congress in the spring of 1857, I walked one day with a friend to view the works which were then already in progress for the extension of the Capitol. As we sauntered among the pillars in the basement of the old building we fell in with a venerable-looking man, having the appearance of a countryman, who seemed to be there on the same business that we were. We entered into conversation with him, and he informed us that he was a Virginian, 'raised' a few miles down the river, not far from Mount Vernon. 'Very likely, then,' we remarked, 'you may recollect General Washington.' 'Perfectly well,' replied he; 'indeed I saw him when he laid the foundation of this building. I was but a boy then,' he continued, 'but I remember very distinctly how he looked as he stood in this way over the stone, and settled it into its place with a pry. It was a huge stone, and, as placed, it must have required no little strength to move it; but the General was a very athletic man, and moved it apparently with ease. There were a number of boys there from our neighborhood, and it was a standing marvel to us all how the General moved that stone. A few days after the General happened to be riding by our school-house on horseback, as we were playing outside. We all pulled off our hats to him, and he stopped his horse for a moment and spoke to us very pleasantly. One of the boys cried out, "Please, General tell us how you moved that great stone up yonder the other day." "Why, boys," said he, smiling, "did I move the stone?" "O yes, General, you moved it; we all saw you." "Well, boys," said the General, looking very serious and speaking slowly, shaking his long finger at us as he spoke, "Do you see that nobody ever moves that stone again?"'"

THE CHEAP WINE REMEDY.

It is a favorite theory of some benevolent gentlemen, that drunkenness will be diminished among us by encouraging the sale of cheap wines. They regard the total abstinence movement as a failure, and recommend an indulgence which they deem less dangerous than that into which so many are constantly falling. Men will have stimulus, it is said, and fermented liquors are proved to be comparatively harmless. Intemperance is not common in countries where wine is an ordinary drink.

If the facts were as these arguments represent, there would be little difficulty in accepting the practical conclusion. But the evidence needs sifting. E. C. Delavan, Esq., the veteran advocate of abstinence, has collected and published the testimony of valuable witnesses against the assumed fact that wine is so innocuous. For example, Cardinal Wiseman says:

Though, compared with other nations, the Italians cannot be considered as unsober, and the lightness of their ordinary wines does not so easily produce lightness of head as heavier potations, they are fond of the *osteria* and the *bettola*, in which they sit and sip for hours, encouraged by the very sobriety of their drinks. There, time is lost, and evil conversation exchanged; there, stupid discussions are raised, whence spring noisy brawls, the jar of which kindles fierce passions and sometimes deadly hate. Occasionally even worse ensues. From the tongue sharpened as a sword, the inward fury flies to the sharper steel lurking in the vest or the legging; and the body pierced by a fatal wound, stretched on the threshold of the hostelry, proves the deadly violence to which a quarrel over cups may lead.

Horatio Greenough, the American sculptor, wrote:

Many of the more thinking and prudent Italians abstain from the use of wine; several of the most eminent of the medical men are notoriously opposed to its use, and declare it a poison. When I assure you that one-fifth, and sometimes one-fourth, of the earnings of the laborers are expended in wine, you may form some idea as to its probable influence on their health and thrift.

King Louis Philippe testified that though gin was used in one district, "the drunkenness of France is on wine." The late Fenimore Cooper said:

I came to Europe under the impression that there was more drunkenness among us than in any other country, England, perhaps, excepted. *A residence of six months in Paris changed my views entirely.*

Mr. Delavan visited one of the wine-shops of Paris. He found hundreds in a state of intoxication. Visitors from abroad, because they do not see drunken men staggering in the streets, suppose that drunkenness does not exist. A little research convinces them of its existence to a frightful extent.

Another fact of great importance is brought out, namely, that the cheap wines are largely adulterated. They are not to be obtained pure without extraordinary precautions. Mr. Greenough testified that Italian wine-dealers practiced adulteration. Messrs. Barton, Guertier & Co., of Bordeaux, recently stated that "Piquette," (the name of ordinary wine) "*pure, is hardly to be met with*, and is replaced by mixtures of cider, rum and water, and all sorts of artificial beverage."

We are very much afraid that the proposed remedy for drunkenness will aggravate the disease.—*Examiner.*

READING THE SKY.

"Come here, Patty," said uncle Philip; "and come here Peter. You have read your books, and now I will teach you how to read the sky."

"When the sky is clear, it says, 'Love God;' when it is stormy, it says, 'Fear God;' when it is lit up with the sun, it says, 'Praise God;' and when one part is clear and shining, and another part cloudy, then it says, 'Love God, fear God, and praise God,' all at the same time."

Little Patty said she would read the sky every day; but Peter said if she did, she would be sure now and then to read it wrong. She would fear God when she ought to love him.

"Never mind that," said uncle Philip; "never mind that, Patty; for you cannot be much wrong while you love, or fear, or praise God."—*Christian Index.*

YOUTH'S.

A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

Four little bare white feet toasted on the fender, in front of the blazing fire, four cheeks as round and rosy as apples, and four dimpled hands, stretched out toward the feet, to warm, before the two children, to whom they all belonged, ran into the next room to bed. Kitty and Ruth Howitt were their names; and their mother sat just behind them in her low rocker close by the pine table, with a stocking in her hand, and, oh, such a basket, heaped, of mending at her side! The little girls were talking about their school examination, which was just approaching. They were good scholars, both of them; but Kitty was first in her class, which was the highest in the grammar school. She was looking forward to the first prize as certain, and they were now talking about a girl named Jane Bangs, who had stood next her for the last half year.

"She is the crossest girl I ever saw!" said Kitty.

"She tries every way she can to make me miss, and I know she would be perfectly delighted to get above me; but she won't."

"She is always teasing the smaller girls," said Ruth; "and she is so very disobliging. There isn't one in the whole school that loves her."

"Poor child!" said Mrs. Howitt, dropping her work, and looking at Ruth. "She's to be pitied, if no one loves her. Where does she live?"

"Down by the Cross Roads, in an old barn of a house, with her aunt, Karin Bangs—that horrid, homely woman that sits back under the singing seats in church. Dont you know?"

"Oh, yes; she is a very high tempered person. And so nobody loves Jane?"

"Not one. She won't give 'em a chance."

"Who does she sit by in school?"

"By herself. There isn't a girl that would sit by her."

"My dear children, have either of you ever tried to make her love you?"

Kitty and Ruth both hung their heads, and were silent. Mrs. Howitt went on in a serious tone—

"She thinks that no one cares for her. She is neglected at home and shunned at school; but she is a good scholar, isn't she?"

"Yes, ma'am; next best to Kitty."

"Then she is trying to learn; that is *one* good trait in her character. How do you know that she won't give anybody a chance to love her? Has any one tried?"

"I don't know, mother," said Kitty, taking her feet down from the fender, and stealing to her mother's side.

"Suppose *you* try, Kitty?"

"I will, but I know she won't let me; and if she should make up faces or be sulky, then I shall very likely get vexed, and say something that I shall be sorry for."

"Be patient, and remember how long your Heavenly Father has borne with your sins, and although you refuse to love him, he has not given you up."

Tears were in Kitty's eyes as she kissed her mother a good night and went away to bed; and she determined to try very hard to win the love of poor, neglected Jane Bangs.

Of course the girls at school all wondered, and talked, and laughed, when they found what Kitty Howitt was doing. But no one wondered more than Jane herself. At first she repelled every advance with a frown or a cross word, for she could not understand the changed manner of her rival.

But Kitty persevered, and was rewarded one morning by this question from Jane:

"Do you really care anything about me, Kitty Howitt?"

"Yes; I am sure I do, if you will let me."

"I don't see why you should. I am homely, and poor, and cross."

"I don't think you would be cross, if the girls would be pleasant to you. I want you to love me, and we will be good friends."

"I don't know about that," said Jane. "I guess it will be the best to stay just as we have been all the time."

"No; I'm not going to do any such thing," cried Kitty, laughing, and throwing her plump little arms around Jane's neck. "I shall love you at any rate."

That very evening Kitty was taken ill with fever, and was sick two or three weeks. In the meanwhile, Jane went on with her studies, and of course took her place first in the class. Examination-day came at last; and Kitty though thin and pale, was able to be present. Just before the exercises began, she whispered to Jane, "I am glad you are to have the prize. I think you deserved it more than I all the time, because you have studied so hard."

Jane made no reply; but Ruth, who was looking, saw her turn away and draw her hand over her eyes. At the close of the afternoon, the teacher stood up before the desk on which the rewards were temptingly spread out, and said, in a clear, distinct tone,

"The first prize for good scholarship is awarded to Jane Banga."

Jane's face crimsoned, for every eye in the room was bent upon her; but she rose in her seat and replied, firmly,

"If you please, Mr. Carrol, I cannot take the prize. It belongs, by right, to Kitty Howitt. If she had not been sick, I should never have been first in the class. Please give it to her."

A little rustling movement all over the room, and the many smiling faces, told the pleasure which was felt by the audience at this act of self-denial.

Mr. Carrol remarked that what Jane had said was true, and in accordance with her request he would transfer the first prize to Kitty Howitt. Jane came to her after school was dismissed, and whispered in her ear,

"One month ago, I wished almost every day that something would happen to prevent you having the prize. I hated you and everybody else, and was as miserable as could be; but you came to me with kind words, and asked me to love you. O Kitty, you don't know how different everything seemed after that! And when you were lying sick, I prayed every day that God would make you well. What *should* I have done if he had let you die!"

After that, Kitty and Jane were firm friends. They entered the high school together, were in the same class, and studied from the same books; and when a few month later, Miss Karin Bangs died, Mrs. Howitt took Jane to her own home.

Children, remember the power of a single kind word. The very hardest heart may be touched and softened by a look or smile.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, March 7, 1861.

The Pacific for 1861.

REDUCTION TO CLUBS.

The Tenth volume will begin with the new year. Arrangements have been made by the Trustees to enable the Publishers to furnish the PACIFIC for 1861 at the reduced rate of three dollars a copy. This deduction is made provided ten names are sent as a club to the office from any one place. We hope our present subscribers, whose time is about expired, will, where it is practicable, club together for this purpose, and where there are not enough to do it they will make strong efforts to obtain new ones.

Our Travelling Agent.

REV. J. W. BEER, who is Travelling Agent for the Livingstone Institute in this State, is also authorized to act as Agent for THE PACIFIC.

We thrice heartily commend him to our friends and the public generally, and hope that his heart as well as oars may be cheered with abundant success.

College of California.

A meeting of the Trustees of the College of California will be held in the basement of the Howard Street Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, March 12th, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

S. H. WILLEY, Secretary.

God Bless Our Country.

The fourth of March was preceded by Washington's Birth-day by only ten days. California made the latter a gala day. Washington filled all hearts. The glow of *his* "love of country" inspired honest hearts—*made* hearts honest. Never before did enthusiasm for the Union break out with such irrepressible demonstration. In all our exchanges, we read with glowing satisfaction, that the people—men in the mountains, men in the valleys, in the cities, everywhere—unfurled the Stars and Stripes, invoked new blessings on the memory and name of the Father of his Country, and gave vent to their "ruling passion" in the thunder tones of artillery. Men stood up before each other, and before God, in the broad, open day, and pledged themselves to the Union—to the *United* States.

Men felt that no American could love Washington and not love the Constitution, which, he was first to sign: no American could revere that greatest of men—that truest friend and patriot—and be false to that Union he so proudly inaugurated as first President of the United States of America. Washington seemed to be back again. His genius brooded over all. Secession hid its face in burning shame; not a word was heard in its favor. "Pacific Republic," found no place for the sole of its treacherous foot. An overflowing loyalty to the Constitution as it is, made all hearts one. A fit day for a new era of our nation. The Fourth of March came in baptized with effulgent presence—the very vision of him whose birth has made the 22d of Feb. a day of days.

Many prayers arose to Heaven on that fourth day of March—"God bless our Country," "God bless the President of the United States." Need enough of such prayers. There are those in high places that pray for the "American States"—that God may "bless all that are in authority in *all these American States*." There is a difference, world wide, between the United States and American States. Such a prayer is not for the Union; it is as much for Secession in all its black infamy of treason, and plunder, and bloodshed, as for the Union.

"All in authority in all American States"—Seceding States: South Carolina and the other six, who lift unhallowed, perjured hands against the Government of the United States. Good God!—and is this called a "prayer for the times?"

God bless the United States, is our prayer, and in His mercy, not in His wrath, turn the seceding States to a repentance which shall never be repented of.

The 4th of March, the day the President took oath to do his duty to his country, to the Constitution, we firmly trust was the beginning of the answer to the great volume of prayer that arose that day to the throne of Almighty power, "God save, God bless our country."

Heaven forbid that we ever bid "God speed" to any "American State" that turns traitor to a Constitution which gleams, and must for all time be resplendent with the hallowed name of Washington.

Change of Venue.

The Legislature of California have interposed in favor of Horace Smith, arraigned for the murder of Newell, so far as to pass a bill granting a change of venue from San Francisco to Placer county.

This act has been widely, justly, and, in some instances, severely censured by the public press. On what grounds particularly the merits of the bill were based, we are not aware; still, we doubt whether in any event the Legislature ought to interfere with our Courts in matters which strike at the foundation of our Judicial system.

It was considered a high-handed measure when the same body, last year, passed a law which enabled Terry to escape into Marin. How much more this last act, which does not even assume a general character, but is wholly personal and exclusive in its application,—solely for the benefit of Horace Smith.

There are thousands in San Francisco who know nothing of Mr. Smith—have no prejudices against him; the press has been studiously silent on the matter in which he is involved, and to all right-thinking men there seemed to exist no reason why Mr. Smith should receive the benefit of such personal legislation.

It is hoped that the bill will be vetoed by the Governor. The fears of the public are easily excited at such reckless legislation, and it becomes the Governor to check it when, to say the least, the prerogatives of the civil court are fundamentally affected or put in jeopardy by such unwise and extreme measures.

Furthermore, the blow falls not only upon the Judiciary, but more seriously upon the good name of San Francisco. It is an imputation that justice is a stranger here. It is in effect a judgment that in a community of 70,000 inhabitants, there is not intelligence, honesty, conscience enough in it to try an ordinary case of murder. Such poor wretches as Albert Lee, may be left to our tender mercies; but extraordinary men, as Terry, Smith, etc., etc., the Legislature must needs shelter them from the blood-thirsty, vindictive passions of the citizens of San Francisco. Has it come to this, that men who scruple not to take life in open day, in our public streets, are so strained up with a sense of immaculate honor and justice, that they cannot will not submit to the degradation of a trial in a San Francisco Court? Does the Legislature of California sympathize with such imputations, directly or indirectly, against a whole community?—an imputation which herds us, one and all, as monsters with perjured hearts and minds.

Such a view of the matter did not probably occur to those who advocated the bill; yet the logic of such repeated legislation is none the less crushing: to be followed up, we fear, by others like Smith, who, not afraid of crime, but of a trial—in San Francisco,—shall demand exoneration by specific enactments.

A Chance for the Faithful in California.

We publish below an extract from the *Monitor* of last week, which that Journal says is taken from a letter sent by a student in Rome to a friend in San Francisco. Hardly anything has made more palpable to our minds the extreme necessity of the Pope, the hopeless condition of his treasury, than this last resort of raffling away the presents of the faithful, sent to him from all parts of the earth. The time was when kings begged crowns from the "Holy Father"—the time was when the wealth of kingdoms and princes were at his command—the time was when he outshone all the potentates of the world for splendor and power;—now, the "Holy Father" is poor, distressingly poor. He stretches out his empty palm for the dollar of the hod-carrier, the penny of the kitchen girl—and in Heaven's name asks for sympathy if nothing more. The "faithful" in America, and the "faithful" in Europe have sent in their contributions. The amount all told is beggarly—pitiable indeed compared with the immense wealth that once poured into his lap at call. To make up the deficit the lottery is resorted to; a trick, in fact, to catch a penny. It is too late in the day to amass princely fortunes by the sale of indulgences—too late even to knock off bones and relics to a world on pilgrimage at Rome. The lottery, therefore, is the last resort; lottery, not for useless trash canonized as relics, but for the presents sent to the "Holy Father," by the "faithful." Alas! how little did the "faithful" dream that the presents they so much doted upon as tokens of their devoted and pious love to the Holy Father, would be thus impiously gambled away. What a fall is there, O Mother Church!

But to the extract in question. Says the *Monitor*:

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by an American student in the Propaganda College, Rome, which was received in this city by last mail:

Next May there will be a very large lottery in Rome, for all the objects and presents sent to the Pope. Some are from America, India and Asia; some are gold—for example, chalices, snuff boxes, ear-rings, and articles of that description. The objects are some thousands, I suppose, in number. He wishes to sustain the children and families of those who occupied some post in his States, but who were driven to Rome by the usurpation of the Piedmontese. The tickets are given out by the Princess Aldobrandini. Each ticket costs a franc (18 cents). Some take two or more tickets. A lady from New York, named Smith, who lives in Rome with her sons and daughter, took three thousand tickets, which cost, I think, $600. Others take ten or eleven, etc., etc. If you wish to have a ticket, I can get one and have your name written down. The end each one ought to have in view is, to help the Holy Father. If any one in San Francisco desires to have a ticket, write down the names and the number of tickets each one desires to try, and send them to me. When the names are sent, and the money, I will buy their tickets for them and keep them until the lottery happens. Then I will send the tickets to the Commission, and the number which comes out will be published, and the premiums will be given to whomsoever the shot falls. I hope some persons will take tickets, because it will be a great help to to the Holy Father.

Churches and Ministers.

REV. W. C. POND.—Last Friday, the steamer took away three or four clergymen, and among them the Rev. W. C. Pond, the highly beloved and successful pastor of the Congregational Church in Downieville. Mr. Pond will be absent about six or seven months. If his visit East does not result in starting a reinforcement of ministers to this country, we know it will not be his fault. Union and Bangor Seminaries will hear from him right earnestly, and we hope to some purpose.

REV. W. C. MOSHER.—Sometime last fall, Rev. James Woods organized a Presbyterian Church in Watsonville, consisting, if we remember rightly, of thirteen members. Shortly after the organization, Rev. W. C. Mosher, formerly of Stockton, but latterly from Pontiac, Mich., took charge of the church under representations which assured him success. We regret to learn that his expectations have not been met, and in consequence thereof has given up Watsonville, and will labor in some other place.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church organized Jan. 13th, with twenty-one members, we understand received eleven additional members last Sabbath, the first communion since its organization.

We marvelled somewhat in seeing so account of the organization of this important church in the *Expositor*. Neither is there in it any notice of the appointment or departure of the Rev. Dr. Anderson as Commissioner to the General Assembly.

REV. G. W. TAYLOR.—Since the decision of the Ecclesiastical Court, which was that Rev. G. W. Taylor be deposed from his ministry, Mr. Taylor has continued his services in connection with Mr. Badger's Sunday School. On Saturday of this week, the sentence of the Court will be pronounced by Bishop Kip: that of "Deposition from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church."

The pamphlet published by the friends of Mr. Taylor, reviewing the trial, concludes thus:

"But this Episcopal Mission Sunday School will live, and Mr. Taylor will live and still preach without the restraint of 'dead' canons and 'impracticable' laws, and his friends will gather about him, and that God whose servant he professes to be will give success to his laudable efforts to advance the interests of this Church and proclaim to rich and poor the message of truth and life."

A Sunday Law.

All good friends of the Sabbath; all who for years have petitioned for a day of rest; all who have felt the pressure of an unfair competition in business when their whole nature demanded a rest but which they felt obliged to forego, because a foreigner was ready to step in and steal his bread; all who work and hope for the blessings of a rest day in seven, will rejoice to learn that a carefully prepared bill is before the Senate, and there are strong hopes that it will receive the sanction of the Legislature. If it once becomes a law, thousands in this State will bless the day that gave them "rest." We are eager to see the good work done.

Visit to Santa Cruz.

The ride over the mountains from Santa Clara to Santa Cruz presents variety and scenery of peculiar interest to one who enjoys it for the first time. On the Santa Clara side the road winds along a mountain stream for several miles, when the stage suddenly turns from it to a steep ascent for the summit. On this creek are several saw mills, doing steady and profitable business.

After a fifteen minutes walk or pull up the hill, we stood on the summit and beheld one of the beautiful sights of California. To the right was the San Jose valley, a rich purple haze warming the green fields the picturesque hills and the "villages of the plain;" on the left the glassy bay of Monterey, and the hills swelling from the surf-beaten coast into distant mountains.

On the very summit is a small lake or pond. A poet might marvel over its crystaline beauties and turn them into song; for ourselves we saw no "crystal;" we took it for granted, however, that it must be near the bottom. Perhaps the green and muddy surface baffled our "second sight."

Hurrying down the other side, we came to our journey's end in good time, secretly pledging to our bones not to try the mountain road again.

Santa Cruz at first sight is radiantly charming. Of all the towns in California this is the loveliest we have yet seen; and what is more, our first impression grew upon us the more we became acquainted with the place. Turn where we would and it was like looking at pictures.

The business part of the town is situated on the San Lorenzo Creek, a stream that sparkles the year round with a brilliant limpidity. The bottom lands of the San Lorenzo compose an area of about 2000 acres or more—rich, mellow, fertile soil.

The town proper is overlooked and surrounded by a broad table land rising some thirty or fifty feet above it. This again is backed up by another fine plateau, elevated some eighty or ninety feet. On both of these perfect and symmetrical terraces, beautiful residences, extensive farms, and several manufacturing establishments, are permanently located, and the whole appearance of Santa Cruz is that of thrift, contentment and progress.

Standing where you can overlook the village, your view stretches far out upon the ocean; the opposite shores and mountains of Monterey go off to your left till the bend of the crescent is shaded into purple. Then the range looms up in blue. And next the eye falls upon the perennial green at your side; perennial, because innumerable springs in the hills on which you stand irrigate the country and supply it with unfading verdure. We tarried long at these look-outs, and each time enjoyed the "thing of beauty as a joy forever."

Santa Cruz contains about 12,000 inhabitants. Among the prominent buildings of the place, indeed the most prominent, is the new Temperance Hall, a fine and commodous school house, the Congregational and Catholic Churches—religion, education, good morals; telling somewhat the kind of people that live in that dell on the bay. The Methodist, also, have a flourishing church; the Baptists, their organization still in its infancy. The resident ministers, Rev. W. C. Bartlett and Rev. Mr. Lawton, are men truly devoted to their work and highly esteemed by their people. The Christian co-operation of these two pastors in all that pertains to the common interests of religion, is a happy exemplification of that "unity of the spirit in the bond of peace," enforced by the great apostle.

It was our privilege to attend Sabbath services in Bro. Bartlett's church. The house was well filled—better than any country church we have seen for a long time—and the congregation composed of as intelligent and attentive people to be seen any where. It may be that our estimation of the Santa Cruz people is somewhat affected by the noble manner they received us and responded to our cause. If so, we confess that it is impossible for any editor to refrain from very good opinions of a people who welcome him as heartily as the Santa Cruzans did the Editor of the PACIFIC. Fifty such places in California, would make us feel as "an army with banners" in our great work.

We did not see Santa Cruz only when the sun shone upon it. For five days we were storm-bound, unable to leave to meet an appointment in a neighboring town, all the while nursing a mind ill at ease in prospect of a failure to meet our promise. But frolicked as we were, and glad enough to get away, when we did, in spite of storm and weather and an unfulfilled appointment, we pronounce Santa Cruz the pleasantest nook in the Golden State.

Among the places we visited were the famous Lime Works of Davis & Jordan. For enterprize and thorough-going business tact, we do not hesitate to say that this firm has earned a reputation second to none in the State. For seven years they have carried on their present works. The quarries from which they supply their kilns are inexhaustible, extending over an area of 7,000 acres. The stone is thrown from the quarry in almost a perfectly crystalized state, and the lime from it is the purest and best in the world. Sixty men are constantly at work, and yet there are times when the demand is greater than this force can supply. The last year the kilns turned out over 38,000 barrels. Davis & Jordan ship most of their lime to San Francisco in their own vessels. So systematically have they perfected their operations, that they are what might be called a "close corporation." They make their own barrels—own all the wood and timber they need—ship in their own vessels from their own wharf, which wharf by the way, cost them the snug little sum of $20,000. They are proprietors also of the Mt. Diablo lime quarries. In addition to their present arrangements, they are soon to build two "patent kilns." The capacity of these kilns will be about 200 barrels of lime a day. The cost of the building will be something like $14,000. If ever "Lime is King," we shall not be at a loss to know who are the powers behind the throne.

We visited some of the Tanneries, of which there are five in the county. A full account of the leading establishment, we published last week.

We were unable to visit the Glue Factory and the Paper Mill. Of the latter institution, the *Mercantile Gazette* says:

* * * A mill has recently been established at Santa Cruz, at an outlay of some $20,000, with a present working power sufficient to turn out about one-half the quantity of straw wrapping paper, double and single crown, required in the State. We have seen samples of the article which, making due allowance for such imperfections as always attend first efforts, compare very favorably with the best Maldonbridge imported.

The San Lorenzo Mills, as the establishment is called, have unexampled water power facilities, and are convenient to the Santa Cruz lime kilns, where a pure article, very essential to the manufacture, is found of paper produced, can be had cheap and ready to hand. All kinds of straw, wheat, barley and oat, can be procured in any quantity in the neighborhood, and of a quality calculated to give superior strength and body to the paper. There would seem to be no obstacle in the way of producing an article of the required quality, and the proprietors of the enterprise are sufficiently encouraged by which they have already themselves able to practice and by the rates which require to cover the cost of an imported article laid down in this market, to induce them to extend their works to the full quantity needed in this State of the particular article which they manufacture. Such arrangements are in progress and will ere long be completed. Beers & Davies are the agents in this city of the San Lorenzo Mills.

Pamphlets, Magazines, etc.

THE CALIFORNIA MOUNTAINEER. March, 1861. Published by H. S. Brooks and S. Pillsbury, San Francisco. Price $2.50 a year.

The table of Contents often gives a better idea of the work than the comments of the Editor. In the Magazine before us the contents are:

European Manufactures and Art, The Golden Gate, History for the People, A Story of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, How to Choose a Wife, The Banks o' Tay, A few Words about "Pile" Making, Visit to a Printing Office, Peace with the World, The Distant Voice of Spring, Affectation, The Mountaineer in San Francisco, A Sonnet, Whisky Dick, Gold Dust Buying, Dame Scandal's Visit, Disappointment, Trip to the Golden Rock Water Co.'s Flume, Carle Livingston, Napoleon Crossing the Alps, From our New York Correspondent, Aunt Jenny's Story. Children's Department—Taught and Overtaught: a Tale, Baby Ann, The Happy Family, Presence of Mind. Editor's Table.

We wish the *Mountaineer* success. It *deserves it*. The Editor evidently means that it shall stand on its merits or not at all. It is a beautiful addition to California literature.

THE PACIFIC CUMBERLAND PRESBYTER. February. Rev. T. M. Johnston, Editor. Alamo, Cal.

This Magazine is "devoted to the advocacy of Presbyterianism in general, and to Cumberland Presbyterianism in particular." If the Editor could send us Nos. 1 and 2, we shall be happy to acknowledge the favor.

For the Pacific.

The State and its Religious Obligations.

Communities, as well as individuals, are accountable to the Divine Government; being subject to its authority and laws, and, of consequence, liable for the results flowing from obedience or disobedience. This relation is essential, existing in the nature of things. Facts are immutable. The Creator is the Ruler of the Universe. Jehovah gives to nations their bounds, heritage, and laws. There is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God. Civil society is constituted and governed by an unerring, supreme Providence. An all-wise, perfect God is supreme over the nations of the Earth,—King of kings, and Lord of lords. God is the Judge: He putteth down one and setteth up another. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist, receive to themselves damnation. Thus clearly is Jehovah revealed as the Supreme Head of the governments of the world. He shall be acknowledged in this character by all; and of those who refuse and oppose His authority, it is declared, "He shall break them with a rod of iron, and dash them in pieces as a potter's vessel."

The argument to support these propositions is plain and conclusive. All must assent to the fact of the obligations of individuals to accept and obey the law of God as the supreme rule of life. Whatever that law enjoins is binding, and no power can release the subject from his responsibility to the throne of God in the view of the entire code, or any of the precepts of the Divine Law. But communities, larger or smaller, are composed of individuals; and each member of society carries with him into his public relations, all his personal accountability, unabated and complete. Considered, therefore, in the character of states and nations, public bodies are only assemblages of individuals, with individual relations and responsibilities. And in each individual is as truly and identically the same when a member of any social body, so his personal and moral character remains, under all circumstances, the same. The community has no irresponsible of himself, cannot assume his obligations and duties, and discharge them for him; for he is a part of that community. If, then, an individual, in his separate capacity, is under obligation to the law of God to lead, according to its rules, a strict religious life, he is not a different, but the same person as a member of society and citizen of the State; and consequently, his religious obligations cannot be severed from his civil and social relations; but as a citizen, he is bound to be a religious person. He is so in accountability; he should be so in fact. And thus, whatever is true of one member of society, is also true of all its members; and hence, the religious obligation of all alike, to observe the supreme law of God, is clear and undeniable. But civil government is the organized authority and power of the body-politic, whose constituted head and members alike are subject to all the sacred precepts of the Divine Law.

And further: it may be argued that great and powerful nationalities impose a special weight of obligation upon their individual members. Each individual citizen enhances by his influence, for weal or woe, the power of a great influential nationality. It cannot be otherwise. The individual is not absorbed—lost in the mass; but is an addition to the wide-spreading and overpowering sway of the whole. Hence, people and rulers are alike bound by the obligations of the Divine Law.

BERTAL.

For the Pacific.

Let the People Sing.

No. 2.

In order to succeed in Congregational Singing, there should be a choir selected from their own number if possible, and they should be aided in every needful way, a regular school kept in operation, and such music practiced as would be required in their religious services.

Another requisite quite as important is a suitable Hymn and Tune Book, combined (in numbers sufficient for all the worshipers), wherein may be found hymns of genuine religious emotion and poetic taste; and tunes that have been brought into alliance by competent and discriminating authors, enforcing the sentiment of the hymn: thus diminishing the labor of learning new tunes, and at the same time assist the memory by the association to retain both hymn and tune. But some may say, they would not like to sing the same tune every time, to the same words.—Would it diminish its spirituality? Suppose the minister should read the hymn "All hail the power of Jesus' name;" is not the music of *Coronation* suggested to the mind at once?—and would any other music be so effective? And suppose you were called upon to sing "*Dalston*;" if the tune is not in mind, the inquiry is, what are the words? (Ans.) "How pleased and blessed was I."—How readily the mind takes up the music! The hymn "Rise my soul," invariably calls for *Amsterdam*. "The morning sun shines from the east," would not sound natural to any other music than "*Ode on Science*," and so with many other standard tunes.

Old Hundred has its associations in the minds of all, yet it carries with it a sacred influence, and no true worshiper could deny its practice. All who have felt the unutterable emotion of concerted song connected with this venerable old tune, will acknowledge the propriety of enlisting the entire voice of the worshipers. Whenever confession, supplication, or praises are sung, the united voice of the assembly goes up to God, who alone hears their supplications to forgive; and how the springs of gladness (which have been opened in the heart) will pour forth itself in a never failing stream of sacred melody and send its influence along the path of life, filling the heart with joy and delight. How frequently the heart responds to the fruitful sources of entertainment, and suffers itself to be wafted to the highest degree of religious edification on the gentle wings of the muse! These emotions will lend a tone of pathos to the voice, peculiar to itself, far beyond imitation, and the thrill with which the heart is filled, cry out like David, "*Bless the Lord, O my soul! let all that is within me praise his holy name.*

Another important reason why the masses should unite is, that it fixes the attention: there are no lookers-on, no idle spectators, no listening to a production of cultivated art, to gratify the musical fancies. A hearty participation by every voice, will remove the liability to seek a mere musical entertainment in the house of God.

Then, let every worshiper be furnished with a book of Hymns and Tunes, that his mouth may be filled with the inspiring melody, while the heart is elevated in devotion to the Father of his spirit, and say: "Let all the people praise thee, O God! yes, let all the people praise thee."

L. D.

A Perfect Machine.

Our attention has been called to the improvements lately made to Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. As a host of our readers have this important auxiliary in their household, we *volunteer* a short notice of its improvements for their benefit.

THE PAD.—This old cause of so much annoyance and trouble is forever done away. Instead of the leather pad, a brush is substituted, which acts upon the loop catch perfectly. Thus the great bug bear, and for years the insuperable objection to W. & W.'s machines, is now among "the things that were."

THE CLOTH PRESSER.—In the foot of the Cloth Presser a glass plate is inserted, a hole is pierced in the centre of the glass for the needle, and the operator can see every stitch in the cloth as it passes under the transparent plate.

THE HEMMER is different from any hemmer heretofore used. It is adjusted in two seconds, and with ease. It is done by drawing out the glass plate and inserting the hemmer in its place. It makes a hem as narrow, or as wide, as is desired. It is something of the kind that has yet preceded it.

REMARKS.—Another improvement not the least in importance, is a reduction in the price of the Machine of twenty per cent.

COST OF THE IMPROVEMENTS.—All the improvements can be rigged on to an old machine, namely, the brush, the hemmer, and the transparent cloth presser, for seven dollars and a half.

We presume that other sewing machines are also being continually improved—they must, to keep up with the times; but we do not hesitate to say that the improvements we have examined make Wheeler & Wilson's an entire new machine; obviate all former objections, and must hereafter rank it as the simplest, cheapest, and best family sewing machine of the times.

American Common School System.

A writer over the signature T. J. N., in the *Bulletin*, of this city, is furnishing the public interesting information respecting the past as well as present efforts of the Catholic clergy to secure from the Legislature appropriations of the School Fund to denominational schools. We insert them for their timely appearance:

As an attempt is being made, by certain religious bigots, to procure such amendments of our excellent Common School statute of 1855, as shall enable them to prostitute the Common School Fund to their own selfish purposes, I have thought that it might be both interesting and useful to consider and discuss the character, and the true end and object of our American system of common schools, and to revert to the past legislation in this State, in relation thereto.

Common schools, according to the American definition of the term, are Schools instituted and regulated and (in whole or in part) supported by the Government, for the education of the children and youth of the whole population, under a uniform system, and upon a common platform, without distinction of pecuniary condition, nationality, political preference or religious bias, and, by law, placed beyond the reach or contamination of political demagogues and religious zealots. The great principle which underlies our American system of common schools, and which presents a paramount motive of action to the American patriot and statesman is this: "The security and perpetuity of our free institutions depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the people." Therefore, the principal object and aim of the founders and true friends of our common schools, are, and ought to be, to secure to the rising generation such a physical, moral and intellectual education and development as will best prepare them for the responsibilities of riper years—such an education as shall promote individual happiness and usefulness, as well as public peace and prosperity—in short, such an education as shall best qualify them for citizenship. Our common schools are part and parcel of our free institutions, and stand first of all, in the order of time and importance, for the formation of national character and the preparation of the American people for self-government. They promote that intelligence and virtue which are essential to the vitality of rational freedom, that intelligent vigilance which is the price of liberty, that legislation which shall secure equal rights to all, that obedience to law which is indispensable to public tranquility, that enlightened public sentiment which frowns down and repudiates political and religious demagogism, sectarian intolerance and the machinations of ghostly priests, for obtaining the control of the civil government.

Such being the character, aims and tendencies of common schools, it follows that they who subvert or corrupt them, or in any manner mar their American character, or prostitute them to illegitimate purposes, or divert from them their means of prosperity and support, to any other object, civil or religious, are enemies to our common country—traitors against our dearest rights as Americans. And yet there have not been wanting pseudo-citizens of our own free country, with foreign proclivities, an over-excited ambition, a determined spirit of proselytism, an insulting effrontery, and an industry worthy of a better cause, who have waged and prosecuted a guerilla warfare upon our school system—the palladium of American freedom—the dearest bequest of our ancestors. We cannot mistake the motive power, the main-spring of Abeir vandal efforts to pervert, prostitute and annihilate this pure element of social equality and civil liberty; this bulwark of a free and enlightened government; this safeguard against clerical intolerance and persecution; this separating wall of adamant between Church and State. They perceive that so long as our common schools retain their American character, and receive that encouragement, support and protection which the present laws secure to them, so long it will be impossible to rivet upon our souls and bodies the galling chains and shackles of political and religious despotism, under which poor Italy has groaned for ages. Hence their deadly hostility to our common schools, and their attempts to wrest from them the School Fund, which has been solemnly and sacredly dedicated to their use, and to devote them to the propogation of religious creeds and dogmas.

This clerical interference in legislative matters is no new phase in the history of the common school system in California. We find these ghostly foot-prints in the School law of 1851, where a provision was smuggled in, to the effect that schools formed by religious societies, orphan asylums, schools for the blind, &c., should participate in the apportionment of the school moneys, and be conducted under the immediate management of their respective trustees, managers or directors. In this we discover a death-blow aimed at the common school system. Such provisions—if fully carried out—would give us Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregational, Unitarian, Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist and Mormon schools, under sectarian management and sustained by the Common School Fund, and for the education at the public expense, of bigots, to bite and devour each other; but we should have no *common* schools. The children and the funds would be otherwise appropriated. This "Church and State" abomination, which had been carried through by clerical fraud and chicanery, was, by the Legislature of 1852, repealed and hurled back in the teeth of its authors and abettors.

Nothing daunted, however, at the very next session of the Legislature, the Roman Catholic Church in California required the demagogue State head of Public Instruction to procure the restoration of its bunting provision, which had been cut and dried by the priesthood. (See Superintendent's Report of 1853.) That pliant State official, in accordance with such instructions, prepared amendments embracing, among others, the aforesaid Church and State provision. As these amendments would not bear the light, the Superintendent suppressed them until the last hour of the last day of the session of 1853, when without having been referred to a committee or printed in the usual manner, the bill without being read (except by its title) was urged through on the assurance that the only object of it was to create the office of County Superintendent. Thus, by fraud practiced upon the Legislature, this abomination was again engrafted upon the common school law of the State, and under its authority thousands upon thousands of dollars were drawn from the Common School Fund and unconstitutionally diverted from its legitimate object, and paid over in salaries for teaching theological and denominational dogmas and the civilization of the black-letter ages. This aggression horrified the American portion of our citizens, and consigned to political infamy the catspaw through whose agency it had been perpetrated, and his office, which he had prostituted to his own selfish ambition, was given to a gentleman more worthy of the trust.

The Legislature of 1855 restored to the School law its American character, and surrounded our common schools and all their interests with the ægis of statutory prohibition against the encroachments of political and religious interference.

From that time to the present, the common schools throughout the State have rapidly improved in character and usefulness; and they are destined to be the distinguishing glory of this commonwealth, if protected from the blasting influence and inveterate hostility of an unconscionable priesthood. I trust that the good sense and patriotism of the Legislature now in session will repudiate the attempt now being made by promises and threats, petitions, private letters, lobbying, buttonholing and indefatigable importunity, to destroy our excellent common school system, as established by the law of 1855. T. J. N.

BY PONY EXPRESS.

St. Louis Dates to Feb. 20th.

The following is the despatch to the *Alta, Bulletin* and *Union:*

The Pacific Railroad bill has been under consideration in the House, some amendments by the Senate having been stricken out, but no definite action has yet been had on the bill.

The votes for President and Vice President were counted, and the result announced without any excitement.

The Navy bill had passed.

The Senate is investigating the reports about the plot to seize the Capital. It is unable to discover any secret organization to seize the Capital.

Nothing has yet been done by Congress toward compromise.

It is thought the vote on the Committee of Thirty-three will not be pressed before final action is had in the Peace Congress.

That body is still at work in Committee on the plan submitted by Guthrie—substantially that of the Kentucky Legislature, or Crittenden Compromise, without the clause relative to territories hereafter acquired—which plan has been adopted in the Committee. No territory shall be hereafter acquired without the approval of three-quarters of the Senate.

The only obstacle in Congress is understood to be the territorial question.

The progress of the President-elect from Indianapolis to Pittsburg has been an ovation. He has made several speeches along the route.

He expressed confidence in the final settlement of all difficulties, for thus far nobody has been hurt.

He says his policy must be regulated by ever changing circumstances. He said he must adhere to the Chicago platform on that and all other subjects. Lincoln's speeches are very gratifying to ultra Republicans in Washington and elsewhere, but not very encouraging to those who have been hopeful of compromise.

The condition of affairs at the South is unchanged.

The new provisional government have taken charge of public affairs.

No assault upon any of the forts is apprehended at present.

There are unconfirmed rumors that reinforcements have been sent to Fort Pickens, and other forts in Texas.

The Virginia Convention has done nothing yet. It is said they are waiting for the action of the Peace Congress.

The Texas Convention has adjourned.

Georgia and Alabama accept the mediation of Virginia in differences with the Federal Government.

The Union candidates in Tennessee are elected by probably an aggregate majority of 50,000, and the Convention is defeated by 20,000. Very few secessionists are elected.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Congress, it seems, has at last taken a practical step, or rather the Lower House of Congress has; for the House of Representatives has passed by a large majority Stanton's Force Bill, calling for volunteers to garrison the forts.

At the latest accounts President Lincoln was prosecuting his journey towards the Capital. Nothing important has occurred on the way. The Union men of Baltimore were making great preparations to receive him in that city.

The Virginia Convention has had various proposals submitted to it against coercion, but no definite position has been assumed.

The Missouri and Arkansas Convention elections, so far as heard from, have gone overwhelmingly in favor of the Union unconditional men. St. Louis gives nearly 50,000 majority. It is estimated that there will not be one Secessionist elected to the Missouri Convention; the great majority will be Union men, conditional upon the settlement of existing difficulties.

The Maryland Convention [a self constituted body] adopted resolutions in favor of a State Convention; and on a new understanding on the subject, Gov. Hicks is disposed to call a Convention in the event that the future Peace conference and Congress shall fail to effect a satisfactory settlement. The Convention accordingly adjourned to the 12th of March to await such action. The resolutions also oppose coercion.

Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy on the 12th of February, on which occasion he delivered an address.

The Peace Congress at Washington has accomplished nothing yet.

A dispatch from Fort Smith says that the Texans have seized the Overland coach at Chadburne, with its mails and all property of the Overland Mail Company within reach. The agents and employees are said to be imprisoned. It is also reported that Forts Chadburne and Belknap have been captured by the Texans.

The rumors are renewed that Fort Sumter will be attacked before the 4th of March; also, that South Carolina will demand from the Montgomery Convention guarantees for free trade, and will oppose any tariff duty higher than six per cent., which would yield twenty odd millions of dollars.

BOILERS.—Several large steam boilers have been made in this city recently for use in Oregon and Utah. In the several foundries here the business of boiler-making has reached a state of perfection which would scarcely be credited until after an inspection of the works.—*Alta.*

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State Items.

INFORMATION is wanted of Mrs. Sophia Turner, who left England nine years since. Address *Monitor* office, San Francisco.

SCARLET FEVER.—The *Nevada Journal* of yesterday says several families in that city are afflicted with scarlet fever.

THE small pox has made its appearance at Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, and Michigan Bluff, Placer county.

DR. CHARLES PRECHT, of San Francisco, has been appointed as Consul at Cologne, and, as such, has been confirmed by the United States Senate.

COPPER IN CALAVERAS.—There is a copper mine in Calaveras County. The Columbia *Courier* says that $6,000 have been spent in opening the mine, and that ore worth $20,000 has been taken out.

HUNTSVILLE.—This is the name of a new town, located in the extreme northeast corner of Stanislaus county. It already contains several stores, saloons, hotels, and an innumerable number of miners' cabins dot the surrounding hills.

From the Surveyor General's Report we observe that during the past year 6,160 acres of Swamp and Overflowed Lands have been located in the county of Placer, and 43,925 in the county of Sacramento.

STATE FAIR.—The Board of Managers of the State Agricultural Society have fixed the time of holding the next State Fair, at Sacramento, on the 12th of September, to continue for eight days.

THE *Red Bluff Beacon* says the late freshet has been the occasion of considerable damage to the farmers in the neighborhood of Tehama. Fences have been swept away, fields filled up, stock drowned, and various other injuries inflicted by the angry waters.

STAGES TO THE COAL MINES.—Messrs. S. J. Bennett & Co. have put a four-horse stage coach on the route between Martinez and the Diablo coal mines. There is a considerable amount of travel between the two points, and this enterprise will prove of great convenience to the community.

COAL OIL.—The Healdsburg *Review* states that the newly discovered coal oil springs are near Matole Valley, Humboldt county, and within eight miles of a good harbor. The oil, tar, or asphaltum, oozes from hillsides and settles in cavities at the base, forming puddles. It readily ignites and burns when fire is applied, as resinous substances would.

THE RAILROAD.—It is reported that the dissolution movement has seriously affected the interests of the San Francisco and Marysville Railroad. Mr. Haskin finds it difficult to negotiate for loans to prosecute the work, owing to the want of confidence in the permanence of the Union. We cannot see how that should affect such an enterprise. We shall need a railroad, and there will be travel and freight, dissolution or no dissolution.—*Solano Herald.*

FINANCES OF SONOMA.—According to the report of the Grand Jury, the present indebtedness of Sonoma county, in bonds, is $54,900. The amount of bonds redeemed since funding, is $4,500. At the time of making the report, the total amount of cash on hand was $33,241 96. The indebtedness of the county is stated to be but about one half what it was last May.—*Journal.*

GOLD FIND NEAR EMPIRE RANCH.—We learn that a gold and silver lead has been found in the vicinity of Empire Ranch on the Nevada road, about two miles south from the house. The ledge has been traced for several miles by its out-croppings, and may prove to be very rich. The ore which has been already assayed has been found to yield $90 each of silver and of gold to the ton.—*Appeal.*

THE RISING GENERATION.—There are at this time in California, 92,814 children under 21 years of age: 29,940 boys and 27,977 girls between the ages of 4 and 18; 30,932 of both sexes under 4 years of age. There are 15,049 boys and 11,094 girls attending public schools in the State.

In Contra Costa county there are 1,044 children of all ages under 21; 625 boys and 611 girls between 4 and 18 years of age; and 652 children under 4 years.

SAWMILL AND WAGON TRAIN FOR MONO.—There is at present in town a train of twelve wagons, with four yoke of oxen to each, fitting up for Mono silver mines. The train and mill are the property of a company at the mines, and will proceed to their destination in a short time, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Whipple, late of Whipple's mill, in this county. The forty eight oxen are now being shod for the journey.—*San Mateo Gazette.*

A MINING DEVICE.—The *Trinity Journal*, describing the claims of Lewis, Phillips & Co at Lewiston, says: "The company are working two hydraulic pipes, and run between two and three hundred inches of water. What seems strange to one unacquainted with the manner of working this claim, is the fact, that the water, rock and dirt disappear down a shaft thirty feet by three feet in diameter, sunk in the bed rock; this shaft connects with a rock tunnel over one hundred and fifty yards long. It cost eight thousand dollars to open this claim."

SURVEY OF THE SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.—The General Government having detailed Capts. Alden and Gilmer, of the U. S. N., to make a survey of San Francisco, in accordance with the prayer of the Chamber of Commerce, it becomes necessary to make provision for the expenses that may be incurred. For that purpose, a bill has already been introduced in the Legislature, and it is to be hoped that it will at once be passed. Of the nature and character of the bottom of our harbor, we are all profoundly ignorant. Nothing has ever been done but to run down the lead here and there, and determine the depth.—*Alta.*

THE STATE CAPITOL.—The Committee on Public Buildings from the Legislature, composed of Messrs. Powell, Green, Adams, Buell and Horrell (the latter absent), visited the Capitol grounds yesterday, with the view of examining the progress of the work and the amount of material on hand. The Committee were met on the ground by Mr. Fennell, the contractor, and Mr. Clark, the architect, and the plans and specifications fully explained and examined. Some slight changes were proposed in finishing the inside work by substituting a marble base with a panel and o-g moulding cap for the common mortar plastering, so that the same will reach above the height of a common chair. Also a slight variation in the south wing appropriated for the Supreme Court rooms. The contractor reported 1,000,000 brick laid and on hand, and the committee found that the work had advanced as fast as could be expected during the winter season, and was progressing as rapidly as the peculiar kind of work would warrant, keeping in view the interests of the State. The foundation work is half completed, and the contractor, by his interest in lime kilns, marble quarries, etc., gives the best assurance that he will complete his work within the time specified in his contract.—*Sac. News.*

CALAVERAS COPPER.—During the past week we saw some exceedingly rich specimens of copper ore; one from Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras county, about twelve miles from this place, which was different from anything that has ever come under our notice before. The specimen is large, taken from a vein, stated to us to be eight feet wide! On one side the ore is in the form of a very heavy malachite; on the other, in a matrix of steatite, or soapstone, are hundreds of minute veins of metalic copper, finer than the finest silk, intermixed with which are small irregular masses of galena, which, in all probability, are rich in silver. Another specimen, from Summit Pass, in this county, in a matrix of quartz, were several varieties of copper ore, gold, and sulphurets, that would require testing to know their nature.—*Columbia Times*, 28*th ult.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. W. W. WARD

DEVOTES HIMSELF EXCLUSIVELY to diseases of the throat and air passages, among which are Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Ulcerated Sore Throat, etc., etc.

Office on Bush street, opposite Dr. Scott's church. fe21

BENJAMIN D. DEAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

HAS TAKEN AN OFFICE NO. 621 Clay street, in Savings and Loan Society's Building, between Montgomery and Kearny, where his friends and the public may consult him professionally during all hours of the day or night. jan24-3m

DISTURBING PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES.—There is nothing more annoying to an audience than to be bored by the continuous coughing of a person near you; if at the church, it annoys both the minister and the congregation; if at the theatre, the actors become disconcerted, while the audience would like to bundle the author out of the house. There is no excuse for this annoyance; the remedy is within the reach of every man, and may be found in a bottle of Newell's Cough Syrup. Sold by all Druggists. Manufactured by Wm. Newell, 70 Merchant street. fe14-2m

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW Dock and Iodide of Potass is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass—admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 00 per bottle. R. HALL & CO.,
Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists,
an13-6m 143 & 145 Clay street, San Francisco.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitate the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column: my10-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTON ROMAN. FRANK D. CARLTON.

A. ROMAN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Importers and Publishers,
NO. 507 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,

We invite the especial attention of the Book Trade to our immense stock of
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
and to our superior facilities for *filling orders* and procuring *Home and Foreign Publications*, at the shortest possible notice.

☞ Orders filled with promptness and dispatch, and at the VERY LOWEST RATES.
Our Own and Publishers' Catalogues furnished Gratuitously. mh7

ESMERALDA, MONO,
—AND—
OTHER MINING DISTRICTS.

ATWILL & CO., OF VIRGINIA CITY, have established a Branch of their
"Mining and Real Estate Agency,"
at ESMERALDA, MONO, and every other Mining District on the eastern slope of the Sierra Mountains.
Deeds received for recording. Commissions, etc., attended to. ATWILL & CO.,
mh7 Virginia City, U. T.

SHEW'S
DAGUERREAN GALLERY
—AND—
PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,
113 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Daguerreotypes,
Ambrotypes,
Melainotypes,
Photographs and
Leather Pictures,
Also, the new style called
VISITING CARDS,
Convenient for sending in Letters, and very beautiful.
SMALL DAGUERREOTYPES OR AMBROTYPES,
Enlarged to Life Size or any size. Groups of any number of persons taken in Great Perfection.
PHOTOGRAPHS
Retouched in Crayon or India Ink by Mons. BELLAY, the Celebrated French Artist, who is engaged to work exclusively in Mr. Shew's Gallery.
Persons who have inferior Photographs taken elsewhere, can have them much improved by the pencil of this Artist.
Likenesses of INFANTS and CHILDREN of any age, taken in greater perfection here than at any other Gallery in the City, having a large sky-light particularly adapted for that purpose.
PICTURE FRAMES, of many beautiful Patterns, constantly on hand, also made to order. mh7.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
FISHER & CO.,
INTRODUCERS OF FASHIONS,
Announce that they will issue the
SPRING STYLE FOR 1861,
ON SATURDAY.....MARCH 2d.

IN order that every Man may have a New Hat, we shall, from this date, manufacture our finest Silk Hats to order for
Six Dollars!
We shall also sell all descriptions of Hats at the same ASTONISHING REDUCTION in price. For the reason of this great revolution, read the following account of THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
THE COMPRESSED HAT!
FISHER & CO., *Inventors and Sole Manufacturers.*

We are now ready to offer to our friends and the public generally, a SOFT HAT, made by a different process from anything ever before manufactured—far surpassing in FINENESS, LUSTRE and DURABILITY, any Soft Hat ever worn. The process being so FINE and the finish so PERFECT, they always wear smooth, and never become spongy or look rough.
They will wear TWICE AS LONG as the ordinary Hat, while they cost ONE-THIRD less the money!
We have been working for the past nine years to produce a SOFT HAT, that would at the same time be a DRESS HAT, and not look by wearing a week or two like an old one. An appreciating public will now bear us witness that we can point with pride and satisfaction to the accomplishment of our desire, which is of itself a sufficient reward for all our toil. The community at large will hail this invention with joy, as it has worked a COMPLETE REVOLUTION in prices. These INIMITABLE Hats will be sold for $5, and less, according to quality.
Terms—CASH INVARIABLY.
☞ We invite our numerous friends to call and examine these goods for themselves.
We take this occasion to acknowledge the very liberal patronage bestowed on us for the past ten years.
FISHER & CO.,
Montgomery street, corner of Commercial.
N. B—Our store is closed on Sundays. mh7-6tis

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN
PUBLICATIONS,
FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE HOUSE,
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CHURCH PSALMIST, varieties of binding;
SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS, new and attractive;
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT;
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Prices calculated to Cover Cost and Charges.
ORDERS SOLICITED. fe14-tf

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,
MAKE THE BEST
CLOTHING.
Furnishing Goods, all Kinds,
Retailing for Cash, at Wholesale Prices.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
Clothing,
Furnishing Goods,
Trunks,
Valises,
Carpet Bags,
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....TO BE....
Found in any Retail House in California.
Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.
FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,
Next door to the What Cheer House,
And No. 822 Montgomery street, near California, in Tucker's Building, San Francisco.
Manufacturing Establishment, No. 102 Liberty street, New York.
P. S.—Measures taken for Goods from our house in New York, and delivered to any part of this State without extra charge. feb7-1y

AHEAD OF COMPETITION!

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY,
14 Montgomery street, (near Market)
WILL SELL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
8lbs. Best Crushed Sugar for $1.
9lbs. S. F. Yellow Refined Sugar for $1.
10lbs. New York Refined Sugar for $1.
10lbs. No. 1 China Sugar for $1.
10lbs. German Prunes for $1.
10lbs. Choice Oat Meal for $1.
10lbs. Pearl Barley for $1.
12lbs. South Carolina Rice for $1.
8lbs. Canary Seed for $1.
8lbs. Dried Currants for $1.
12lbs. Fresh Baked Soda Crackers for $1.
10lbs. Fresh Baked Boston Crackers for $1.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to. No charge for packing boxes nor delivery to the Boats.
N B. It is now universally acknowledged that the Canton Tea Store contains the largest and best selected Stock of China and Japan Teas. [Jan31] GEO. S. HASKELL & CO., Propr's.

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Blank Books and Fine Stationery,
WRITING PAPERS,
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INKS OF ALL KINDS,
ETC. ETC.
GOLD PENS AND FINE POCKET CUTLERY.
A Good Assortment Always on Hand, and at the Lowest Rates.
423 Sansome St., between Clay and Commercial
jan6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA,
AT OAKLAND.
THE NEXT TERM OF THE COLLEGE SCHOOL will commence on FRIDAY, the 18th inst. The work of Instruction and Discipline is performed by the Principal, assisted by eight experienced Teachers. A comprehensive plan of Education is pursued. It is the aim of the Trustees to make this, in every respect, an institution of the highest order of merit.
The expenses are from $155 00 to $170 00 per session of five months.
For further information, send for circulars to
Rev. I. H. BRAYTON, Principal,
Oakland.
Or apply to either of the following gentlemen, members of the Board of Trustees: Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D., Rev. A. Williston, Rev. D. B. Cheney, Rev. T. S. Lee, Mark Brumagim, Esq., Ira P. Rankin, San Francisco; Rev. Joseph A. Benton, Sacramento; Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Marysville.
Circulars may also be obtained at this office, and at the bookstore of H. H. Bancroft & Co. ja10-1m

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
MRS. G. M. BLAKE.....Principal,
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The school year is divided into two terms, by vacations of four weeks each. The first consists of twenty-four weeks, or six months. The second, twenty weeks or five months.
TERMS.
For board, room, lights, washing, tuition in the English branches, with evening instruction and family care for each pupil, $34 00 per month; Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of instrument, $10 00 per month; Tuition for day scholars from $4 00 to $6 00 per month; Drawing and Painting in water colors, each $2 50 per month. French and Spanish extra.
The next term will commence January 14, 1861.
REFERENCES.
Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell, Rev. Mr. Akerly, Prof. H. Durant, Capt. Schmder, Oakland; Rev. Mr. Walsworth, Marysville; Rev. Mr. Willey, Rev. Dr. Scott, Rev. Dr. Anderson, San Francisco; Rev. Mr. Brayton, Principal of Oakland College. ja10-1m

COLE & BLAKE,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
201 Clay street, opposite the Plaza.
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E. F. COLE. jn5-3m C. E. BLAKE.

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AUCTIONEERS,
OFFICE AND SALES ROOM,
Corner California and Front Sts.
Regular Sale days, Monday's and Thursday's at 10 o'c'k.
Special Sales of Horses, Carriages, Household Furniture, Stocks of Goods, Vessels, etc., etc., etc.,
At any time or place to suit the convenience of Consignors.

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S
STEAM BOILER WORKS,
Pioneer Exclusive Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast, Built and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers
ALL ORDERS FOR NEW WORK OR THE REpairing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality, and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.
☞ 306 Steuart, Corner Bush and Market Sts., San Francisco.
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CORNER
Montgomery and California Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO,
—AND—
Hunter Street, Stockton,
Have on hand and constantly receiving
THE CHOICEST
GROCERIES
—AND—
PROVISIONS
WHICH WE OFFER
At Wholesale or Retail
—AT THE—
Very Lowest Market Rates.
Being constantly in the Market, we are able to offer our Customers
BARGAINS.
CALL AND SEE!
FLOUR.
All the best brands of Flour can be found at BOWEN & BRO. at the Very Lowest Prices.
SUGAR.
Crushed,
Powdered,
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New Orleans and
Coffee Sugars,
By the Bbl., Half Bbl., Box or at Retail.
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Cor. Montgomery and California Sts.
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Mocha,
Old Government Java,
Costa Rica,
Manila and
Rio,
By the Sack or Retail,
By BOWEN & BRO.
TEA.
Young Hyson,
Old Hyson,
Imperial and
Gunpowder.
Comet Oolong,
English Breakfast
And Souchong,
All of which are of the very best quality, by the Chest or Retail, at the lowest Prices in the City.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
Of every Description, both American and English.
PIE FRUIT,
OLIVES,
PICKLES,
ANCHOVIES,
ENGLISH SAUCES,
CURRY POWDER,
FRESH TOMATOES,
FRESH PEACHES,
ROAST TURKEY and
CHICKEN,
OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS,
CLAMS, &c., &c.,
By BOWEN & BRO.
Corner Montgomery and California Streets.
DRIED FRUITS.
Prunes, Citron,
Cherries, Currants,
Peaches, Figs,
Pears, Raisins,
Apples, &c., &c.
BOWEN & BRO.
CANDLES.
WAX, FRENCH and
SPERM, ADAMANTINE,
PARAFFINE,
Sperm, Fluid,
Lard, Alcohol, &c.
China and Polar Oil,
By BOWEN & BRO.
California Hams and Bacon.
Very nice BILLINGS' HAMS.
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States Cranberries,
5 and 10 gall. kegs and at Retail,
Pickles,
Mackerel, &c.,
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Butter! Butter! Butter!
Isthmus Butter, Very Choice,
By the Keg or Half Keg or Retail,
Ranch Butter and
Eggs
Constantly on hand and for sale by
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J. S. DOLE & CO.,
(LATE HOLCOMB & DOLE),
HAVE REMOVED
To the Cor. of Montgomery and Pine sts.
WHERE WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND the CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTED Stock of
LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S
GAITERS, BOOTEES, SLIPPERS, ETC.
IN THE CITY.
We shall, as usual, keep the largest and most varied stock of
GENTS', BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,
TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE, AND
At Prices to Suit All.
J. S. DOLE & CO.,
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de27-3mis 72 California street.

GEO. C. SHREVE & CO.,
No. 139 Montgomery street,
HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION THE finest and most magnificent assortment of
JEWELRY
Ever offered on the Pacific Coast, comprising:
DIAMOND SETS,
STONE CAMEO SETS,
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PEARL SETS,
AMETHYST SETS,
And all articles in our line usually found in a first-class establishment.
We have many NEW PATTERNS, which for BEAUTY OF DESIGN, ELEGANCE OF FINISH, and CORRECTNESS OF TASTE, cannot be excelled.
SILVER WARE.
We have a full assortment of all kinds, both useful and ornamental, of the finest quality made. We will also make to order, Silver Ware of any pattern desired, either of Washoe Silver or Coin.
As we import and manufacture all our own goods, we can and will sell at as low prices as any in the trade.
GEO. C. SHREVE & CO.
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CAKES! CAKES!!
POUND, CITRON,
SPONGE, PLUM,
FRUIT, WINE,
JELLY, RAISIN AND CURRANT
CAKES!
ORNAMENTAL WORK IN EVERY STYLE.
AMBROSE'S
NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
RESTAURANT
AND
ICE CREAM SALOON,
EAST SIDE OF MONTGOMERY STREET,
BETWEEN BUSH AND SUTTER.
No expense has been spared in the arrangements, and it will be the pride of the proprietor to make the establishment a pleasant place of resort for all who favor him with their patronage. de13

QUINCY HALL.
THE LARGEST
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
....IN....
CALIFORNIA!
DAVIS & BOWERS
Have constantly employed, in New York, from two to three hundred hands, manufacturing CLOTHING expressly for QUINCY HALL, which enables them to offer to Customers
The Largest and Best Selected Stock
ever imported to this market. The extremely LOW PRICES at which they have always sold their Goods, has gained for them an enviable reputation throughout California and Oregon.
QUINCY HALL
147, 149 AND 151
WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
DAVIS & BOWERS,
n29-3m15 Proprietors.

Pacific Insurance Agency,
N. E. CORNER CLAY AND BATTERY STS.,
McLEAN & FOWLER,
FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE
AGENTS AND AVERAGE ADJUSTERS,
Offer Insurance in the following well known and responsible Companies:
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Hartford Fire Insurance Co.....Hartford
Phœnix Insurance Co.....Hartford
Merchants' Insurance Co.....Hartford
Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Co....Hartford
City Fire Insurance Co.....Hartford
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....New York
Goodfellow Fire Insurance Co.....New York
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Quaker City Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Washington Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Neptune Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
MARINE.
Quaker City Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Washington Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Neptune Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
All losses, Fire and Marine, in the above Company's paid risks, as heretofore, immediately upon adjustment.
ALSO, MARINE RISKS ON CARGO, FREIGHT AND TREASURE IN
Columbian Insurance Co.....New York
Neptune Insurance Co.....New York
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United States Life Insurance Co.....New York
McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents.
E. McLEAN, J. FOWLER, H. P. COON.
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AT THE
WHAT CHEER HOUSE
SAN FRANCISCO,
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE, AT THE
OWEST RATES.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s
STEAMSHIP
GOLDEN GATE,
R. H. PEARSON.....Commander,
Will Leave Folsom Street Wharf,
MONDAY, MARCH 11th, 1861,
At 9 o'clock A. M., Punctually,
FOR PANAMA.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

T. W. STROBRIDGE,
J STREET, CORNER FIFTH,
SACRAMENTO.
Keeps a large and varied stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adapted to the season, and at prices to INSURE SATISFACTION to all.
Also, Agent for
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
Which above all others are suited to family use. Stitch alike on both sides; all improvements and warranted for sixty dollars and upwards. Exhibition and sales room corner Fifth and J, Sacramento.
mch18-1f T. W. STROBRIDGE.

SEED WAREHOUSE
Established in 1850.
S. W. MOORE,
No. 110 California Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Has for sale the most extensive variety of
Garden, Flower, Fruit, Tree, and
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
In California, including
20,000 lbs. Pure Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed
OF THE NEW CROP,
Hungarian Grass, Red Clover, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Canary Bird Seed, White Dutch Clover, Etc. Also, Chufas or Earth Almonds, Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies and other Bulbous Roots.
Assortments of Native California Flower and Evergreen Seeds, collected by a well known Botanist, always on hand.
The undersigned, from his long experience in the business, and his extensive facilities for procuring Seeds from the best Seed-growers and Nurserymen, is enabled to offer unusual inducements to the Trade and large Ranch-owners.
The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and all other Express Companies connecting therewith, are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking orders for Seeds; and receipting for the same. Orders by mail also promptly attended to. A liberal discount will be made to the Trade. Particular attention given to the careful packing of Seeds for shipment. Your early orders are solicited, which shall have immediate and faithful attention.
☞ Boxes of Seeds, containing 100 papers, for retailing, in such assortments as desired, furnished.
S. W. MOORE,
dc20-3m Seed Warehouse 110 California st.

New York Seed Warehouse.
CHAS. L. KELLOGG & CO.,
111 Sansome street,
One door from corner of Clay, San Francisco.
HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING per Express, a very extensive assortment of *Fresh Garden, Flower, Fruit, Tree and Agricultural*
SEEDS,
INCLUDING
10,000 pounds best Chili and Pure California-raised Alfalfa,
Kentucky Blue-Grass, White Dutch Clover, Hungarian Grass, Red-Top Grass, Lawn Grass, Red Clover, Timothy, Millet,
And a variety of other Grasses.
...ALSO...
VEGETABLE SEEDS OF ALL KINDS,
GROWTH OF 1860.
Top-Onions, Hungarian and Potato-Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes, Etc., Canary, Hemp, Rape, and Bird Gravel. Boxes of Seeds for Retailing, suited for the Country Trade.
We offer our unrivaled assortment of New and Choice Seeds to the public with perfect confidence, having an experience of TEN YEARS in the business in San Francisco, and possessing unequaled facilities for procuring our Stock from the most experienced Seed-growers in the Atlantic States, Europe, and California.
CHAS. L. KELLOGG & CO.

SEA BEACH BOOKSTORE

C. BEACH,
DEALER IN
JUVENILE AND GIFT
BOOKS!
NO. 10 MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Nearly opposite the Mechanics' Pavilion.)
HERE MAY be found a complete assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, adapted to all ages and capacities. The various works of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, including a large stock of HYMN BOOKS. Also, the publications of the American Sunday School Union. The Depository of the American Bible Society in the same room.
Family BIBLES and BIBLES of all Sizes and Descriptions, constantly on hand, and at New York cost, with expense of transportation added.
The Publications of the American Tract Society furnished at New York cost, with expense of transportation added.
Constantly on hand SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, etc., etc.
MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, and NEW BOOKS, Received by every Steamer, and furnished at New York prices. dec19

CAST STEEL BELLS,
FOR
FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, RANCHES, COUNT HOUSES, STEAMBOATS, ETC.
We have in store, and are constantly receiving from the manufactory, a large assortment of Bells, of greater durability, and MUCH CHEAPER than the Composition Bells.
SUMNER & O'CONNOR,
Agents for the Manufacturers, 26, 28 and 30 First street,
Between Mission and Howard streets, San Francisco.
Monuments, Headstones, American and English, can be seen at our store.

Great Medical Discovery!
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD & LIVER SYRUP.
OR SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA.
For the Cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Old Sores, Skin Diseases, and all other diseases which are caused by an
Impure State of the Blood!
THIS BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP
IS WARRANTED
To Cure all Scrofulous and all other diseases that originate from the BLOOD OR LIVER.
Read the Statement of Mr. M. McWilliams.
Who is Elder in Rev. Horace Bushnell's Church, regarding the cure of his daughter, who was to all appearances given up for life with the terrible disease, SCROFULA!
CINCINNATI, Feb. 28, 1859.
MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO.—
DEAR SIRS: I feel it my duty to write, and let you know what your Blood and Liver Syrup has done for my daughter, and, that by publishing it, others who suffer with the same disease may know of it, and by its use derive great benefit. My daughter has been sorely afflicted with SCROFULA, attended with great pain, for more than two years. She had some five or six running Ulcers on one of her feet, one on her hip, and one on her back. At this time from the high recommendation of your Blood and Liver Syrup in curing such diseases, I was induced to try it. She commenced using it, and as the medicine acted on the blood, the sores commenced to heal. She is now gaining strength. I have only used three bottles of the medicine, and she is now quite well. Your Blood and Liver Syrup has done wonders in restoring her health.
With the greatest respect, I remain yours,
M. McWILLIAMS.
Statement of Rev. Horace Bushnell.
CITY MISSIONARY AND PASTOR OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
CINCINNATI, March 2, 1859.
MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO.—
DEAR SIRS: Mr. McWilliams, Esq., is an Elder in the Church in which I am Pastor. I am acquainted with the circumstances of the case of his daughter, and I have hesitancy in saying that I consider the cure truly wonderful.
HORACE BUSHNELL.
☞ Cleanse your Blood with Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup.
The recipe is given to all physicians—
That they may know what they are using.
The combination of Sarsaparilla with Stillinga is well known to all medical men as
The best compound to purify the blood ever used.
It cures Scrofula in all its worst forms.
All diseases of the skin it cures effectually.
Salt Rheum, Female Complaints, Tumors,
King's Evil, and all diseases arising from the impurity of the blood.
Physicians will tell you to let alone all proprietary or quack medicines, as they call them. Show them the formula of preparation, and they will approve of it. There are testimonials from physicians whose principles are overbalanced by their goodsense of the excellent virtues of Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup, and who are using it for their private practice.
For Sale by Druggists everywhere and by GEO. W. SNELL, (Successor to Park & White) Agent, 120 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco.
de6

DR. BAKER'S
PAIN PANACEA
FOR THE CURE OF PAIN.
Both externally and internally—the
GREATEST PAIN-CURING REMEDY!
Yet Discovered.
Pain cannot exist where this remedy is faithfully used.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL!
FOR PAIN
In the Stomach, Back or Bowels, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Swellings, Colic, Diarrhœa, and Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache and Earache.
IT CURES, ALMOST INSTANTANEOUSLY,
CHRONIC DISEASES
SUCH AS
Dyspepsia, Weak Breast, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Canker or Sore Throat, Weak Eyes, Spine and Kidney Diseases, Old Sores, Coughs.
In the above mentioned diseases it only needs to be faithfully used, and
CURE IS CERTAIN.
Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants.
GEO. W. SNELL, Agent,
120 Washington street,
nov1-6mis San Francisco.

DR. PARK'S
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR
A SAFE, SPEEDY AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.
Statistics prove that over one-quarter of all the adult mortality in the United

THE FARM.

FADED AND DEAD.

BY MRS. S. F. HADDOCK.

Where are the green leaves, where are the flowers,
That brightened with beauty the long summer hours,—
Where are the rainbows, where are the dews,
Colors so radiant, gems so profuse,—
Faded and dead, oh something so sad
Breathes in those little words,—faded and dead.

Where are the rosy cheeks, where are the eyes,
Blue as that ether vail we call the skies,—
Where are the white hands, dimpled and small,
Once opened warmly in greeting to all,—
Where are the glossy curls, where the fair head,—
Echo sighs mournfully,—faded and dead.

Where is the rose-wreath braided for me,
Memory of young life, childhood's bright glee,—
Where are the fond hopes, where are the dreams,
Gilded with beauty by life's morning beams,—
'Tis something unseen, yet something just fled
Sends back the whispered words,—faded and dead.

Earth, I am weary of thee and thy gems,
Weary of watching the buds and the stems
Wither away, and dream, hope, and heart,
Tarry awhile and forever depart,
Fain would I be where no voices fled
Sing to me mournfully,—faded and dead.
—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE SNOW DROP.

The following is a beautiful idea as to the birth of the snow drop:

Among the vine clad hills of France lived a poor soldier's widow and her only child, a boy, deeply attached to his mother, who fell ill and died. Daily did poor Rennie—for that was the boy's name—visit his mother's grave, and watered the ground which covered her mortal remains with his warm, affectionate tears. Winter came, with his frost and snow, and poor Rennie fell ill, and was unable for many weeks to visit his beloved parent's resting place. When spring reappeared he again turned his steps to the sacred spot where his mother slept the sleep of death. He knelt upon the cold earth, and his tears fell fast upon it as before, and where his tears fell appeared a tiny blade or leaf struggling to pierce the hard soil; the boy espied it, and as it spoke hopefully to the despairing one, he tenderly scraped aside the mould so that the little plant might feel the influence of the sun's rays. Not long after this, a group of lovely white blossoms were observed to bend sorrowfully over the sod, and Rennie, remembering his mother's love for flowers, said, "My mother has sent them from the spirit land." The peasants were amazed, as they had never seen such flowers before, and said, "Each snow-white drop quivers upon its stem like a tear about to fall; his mother has sent these to console him." He nurtured them tenderly, and they grew yearly in greater abundance; and he shared them with many, who planted them in gardens; but in process of time, the hills and vales were adorned with these delicate blossoms, and for many years they were called "Rennie's Consolation." In the floral language, at the present time, the snowdrop means consolation. Thus we see, with Mrs. Hemans, how flowers

"Speak of hope to the fainting heart,
With a voice of promise they come and part;
They sleep in dust through the wintry hours,
They break forth in glory, bright flowers, bright flowers."

In France this chaste flower is called *perse neige*, as there, like here, it rears its tiny blossoms often through the snow. Mrs. Barbauld speaks of it as it "by Flora's breath, she had changed an icicle into a flower." It is related that this lovely, modest flower spoke consolation to the sad heart of Eve, when mourning over the desolate appearance of the earth during winter. Eve, weeping over the black despair the winter's storms had made, madly wished she had been dead; when lo! an angel, on a task of mercy, came to raise her drooping heart, and bade her cheer. Catching, as he spake, a flake of falling snow,

"He breathed on it, and bade it take
A form, and bud and blow."

Then did the snow flake as desired, and Eve smiled upon the beauteous flower which thus brought consolation to her sorrowing heart. "This flower," the glorious angel said, "is an earnest that sun and summer soon shall be, when all things shall again look fresh and green." The angel's mission being ended, away up to heaven he flew, but where on earth he stood a ring of snow-drops formed a posey:

"And thus the snowdrop, like the bow
That spans the cloudy sky,
Became a symbol, whence ye know
That brighter days are nigh."

INSTINCT OF PLANTS.

Hoare, in his treatise on the vine, gives a striking exemplification of the instincts of plants. A bone was placed in the strong dry clay of a vine border. The vine sent out a leading, or tap root, directly through the clay to the bone. In its passage through the clay the main root threw out fibers, but when it reached the bone it entirely covered it by degrees with the most delicate and minute fibers, like lace, each one sucking at a pore in the bone, like a litter of pigs at their dam as she lies down on the sunny side of the farm yard. On this luscious morsel of a marrow bone would the vine continue to feed as long as any nutriment remained to be extracted. What wonderful analogies there are running through the various forms of animal and vegetable creation, to stimulate curiosity, to gratify research, and, finally, to lead our contemplations from nature, in a feeling of reverence, "up to nature's God."

As to the vine spoken of by Hoare, it is worthy of remark that the root went no farther than the bone which it seemed to have literally smelt out, as would a hungry dog, in passing.

CHEDDAR AND PARMESAN CHEESE.

Cheddar cheese is a variety in high repute for its richness, and commands a high price to market. It is made of new milk only, and contains more fat than the egg. It is, indeed, too rich for ordinary consumption. The milk is set with reunet while yet warm, and allowed to stand still about two hours. The whey first taken off is heated and poured back upon the curd, and, after turning off the remainder, that is also heated and poured back in the same manner, where it stands about half an hour. The curd is then put up into the press, and treated very much as the Cheshire up to the time of ripeness.

The Parmesan is an Italian cheese, made of one meal of milk, allowed to stand sixteen hours, to which is added another which has stood eight hours. The cream being taken from both, the skim-milk is heated an hour over a slow fire, and constantly stirred till it reaches about eighty-two degrees, when the rennet is put in and an hour allowed to form the curd. The curd is thoroughly broken *or cut*, after which a part of the whey is removed, and the curd is then heated nearly up to the boiling point, when a little saffron is added to color it. It then stands over the fire about half an hour, when it is taken off, and nearly all the rest of the whey removed, cold water being added, till the curd is cool enough to handle. It is then surrounded with a cloth, and after being partially dried is put into a hoop and remains there two days. It is then sprinkled with salt for thirty days in summer, or forty days in winter. One cheese is then laid above another to allow them to take the salt; after which they are scraped and cleaned every day, and rubbed with linseed oil to preserve them from the attack of insects, and they are ready for sale at the age of six months.—*Flint's Dairy Farming.*

DRYING VEGETABLES.—It is an art that ought to be acquired by every gardener or owner of a garden—that of preserving vegetables for winter use or a winter market. The editor of the London *Cottage Gardener* says he once received from Holland a few packages of Sugar Peas, Kidney Beans and other vegetables in a dried state, which, when cooked, were as well flavored as they would have been in a green state. They were obtained by drying in chambers through which currents of heated air were introduced; they were completely shrivelled up and had the appearance of strips of thick parchment or leather, until they were boiled, and then they swelled out to their usual dimensions. He has seen Kidney Beans preserved by first boiling them tender, and afterwards drying them in a warm airy place, when they may be kept any length of time in bags or boxes till ready for use.

SELECTED RECIPES.

CUP CAKE.—One cup of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, four eggs well beaten together—whites and yolks beat separately.

TO USE STALE BREAD.—Slice the loaf thinly, and make a batter as for pancakes, only thinner; dip the slices in the batter, and fry them brown in hot butter or lard.

CRISPED POTATOES.—Boil potatoes until about half done, then peel and bake them in a hot oven. This is superior to the ordinary way of baking.

UNBOLTED WHEAT BREAD.—Wet with hot water pure, unbolted wheat meal, stir it with a stick or spoon as it cools, knead a little with the hands, make it into biscuit or rolls, rub them over well with dry flour, prick with a fork, and bake in a hot oven. This bread should begin to bake with a brisk heat.

GOOD APPLE DUMPLINGS.—Grease a baking dish, and fill it half full of sliced, or quartered apples then stir a batter with either sweet milk, cream of tartar, and soda, etc.; or with sour milk and cream, turn upon the apples, place the pan in a steamer, and steam. A dish that will hold three quarts, will steam sufficiently in an hour and a quarter, or half, according to the hardness of the apple.

SWEET APPLE PUDDING.—Another excellent pudding, is made with sweet apples, sliced in a dish, and a batter of Indian meal, made by stirring it into boiling milk first, to scald and get the proper thickness, and then pour it warm upon the apples. First scatter sugar among the apples and stir some in the batter. We cook ours without any other seasoning, except sugar. The milk should be sweet and good, and when it is baked, eaten with butter, or sweet cream. Bake slowly, a couple of hours.

GOOD SODA BISCUIT.—Take as much flour as a common family needs and two large table spoonsful of lard, or if you use butter it will take more, rub it well into the flour. But before you rub your lard or butter into the flour, sprinkle and rub through the flour one teaspoonful of soda and one teaspoonful of finely pulverized salt; mix into a soft dough with sour cream—sour milk will do—roll your dough lightly and cut them out and bake as quick as possible without burning.

THE NEW BANKRUPT BILL.

The history of Insolvent laws is an interesting study Their progressive amelioration from age to age, since the barbarous usages of ancient times, is one of the marked results of advancing civilization—based not only upon the common principles of humanity, but also upon enlightened commercial policy. It is a subject, however, that is still fraught with difficulties, and scarcely any system has yet been adopted to which at least plausible objections may not be raised. The leading points are nevertheless pretty well settled, and the difficulties are chiefly such as are more or less incident to all human laws—relating for the most part to matters of application and detail. That inability to pay a debt should not be regarded as in itself a crime, requiring penal statutes, is a proposition which at the present day admits of no discussion. All classes of persons, however wise, industrious, prudent and honest, are exposed to vicissitudes and misfortunes, and are liable to errors of judgment in the management of their affairs, by which their resources are crippled, and their ability to meet engagements sometimes destroyed. The conduct of men under such circumstances often differs widely, and should be subjected to the closest scrutiny; but it obviously cannot be right that an honest debtor, who, when overtaken by insolvency, makes a fair and full surrender of all his possessions for the benefit of his creditors, should be "tabooed" from commercial circles, and so tampered with conditions and disabilities that he can never rise again. If held liable for old deficiencies, his hopes for the future must be slim indeed. No friend can with safety lend a helping hand. Without means and without credit, he is left at the mercy of those who may, if so disposed, pursue him with a relentless hostility, from year to year, thwarting all his plans, crushing all his hopes, embittering all his days. This would be a refinement of cruelty to a high-minded, honorable man. Better shut him up in prison, or sell him into bondage, or revive the old Roman statute and make a "distribution" of his flesh and bones. Nor does such rigor work any good to the creditor—he gains nothing by it in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred—for the debtor either becomes discouraged and will not attempt to make more than a bare living, or he is led to regard honesty as practically of less value than the trick by which a rogue evades the laws and swindles with impunity. The effect is demoralizing. It is therefore both unjust and unwise to deal harshly with honest men, under the pressure of misfortune. Let the swindler, the deceiver, the fraudulent, be denied relief and punished according to their crimes; but let honesty be encouraged and distinguished, and its practice under the most trying circumstances made an object and an advantage to all.

That our present Insolvent Law is defective, and ought to be amended or remodeled, there can be no doubt. The grossest frauds may be and are practiced under it with impunity. It is time the matter was attended to in earnest, and the action of the Chamber of Commerce in this respect is opportune. The amendments and additions they propose are for the most part excellent, and we think should be sustained. We ventured a few suggestions in our last issue, which at that time occurred to us as worthy of attention, and we now propose, though with some diffidence, to offer a few more.

Our first remark is, that the trading interests of our State are entirely overdone, or in other words, we have too large a number of traders—would-be merchants—in proportion to our population. They cannot all be sustained, and the frequent occurrence of cases of insolvency is therefore inevitable, and cannot be prevented by any modification of the laws. Men who have never been trained to commercial pursuits and habits of business, who ought to be following the plow or engaged in some other department of operative industry, have usurped the mercantile calling; and the results have been and will continue to be such as any man of ordinary sagacity might confidently expect. Do not therefore anticipate too much from an amendment to the Insolvent Law, or the passage of any stringent law whatever. The evil sought to be corrected cannot be stayed by it. On the contrary, it may be aggravated. Fraud and dishonesty may be prevented in some degree, or guarded against, but not insolvency. Stringent or summary laws may, to some extent, operate as a check to prevent men from incurring liabilities, but any advantage gained in this respect is more than counterbalanced by the recklessness which they beget in merchants and traders, who, relying upon them for the enforcement of their claims, are less cautious whom they trust. We come now, as we candidly believe, to the seat and origin of the malady. It was remarked by a man of eminent authority in commercial matters, "that the carelessness of businessmen and their extreme earnestness to obtain customers, are more than anything else, the great causes of insolvency;" and that stringent laws merely tend to foster and encourage those habits. Clerks are employed at the highest wages on account of their skill in effecting sales. They "drink" with the country customer, take him to the theatre and other places of entertainment, and fete him in various ways, for the sole purpose of "securing his custom" and inducing him to make large purchases. How who is apt to fall, the man who yields to these blandishments and is ultimately insolvent in consequence, or the skilful operator who employs them? We quote again: "Such transactions are, on the part of salesmen, perfectly voluntary, and if they place undue confidence in a debtor who has not misled them by erroneous representations of his means, they have themselves only to blame.

A tradesman ought rather to trust to his own prudence and capacity to keep out of scrapes than to the law for redress. He has the only effectual means of security in his own hands, and it seems highly imexpedient that he should be taught to neglect them and put his trust in prisons."

It is doubtless unnecessary to extend our remarks on this head, but we have felt constrained to say this much from a conviction that the imprudent facility with which credit is given, is a most prolific source of fraud and insolvency, and that our commercial men have a much more effective and economical means of protection than is to be found in any law, however nicely adjusted, for the settlement of insolvent estates. We will only add that the justice and magnanimity of intelligent merchants are not very favorably illustrated by vindictive or rigorous enactments, against a class of persons who are often the victims of an unsound policy inaugurated by themselves.

In section four of the addition or amendment proposed, we read as follows: "No insolvent debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per cent. of the claims proved against his estate, shall receive a discharge under this act, or the act to which this is in addition, unless two thirds in value of his creditors, who shall have proved their claims, shall assent thereto in writing, within four months after the date of the assignment." The operation of this clause, in the case of an honest debtor, as it appears to us, would be oppressive and unjust—for the greater his misfortune, the less the favor which is to be shown him. It is matter of notoriety that but very few bankrupt estates in California pay anything like such a percentage, owing not unfrequently to the ruinous sacrifice of property with which forced sales in this country are usually attended, and the great expensiveness of judicial proceedings. The effect of this clause then, in nineteen cases out of twenty, would be to leave the debtor still at the mercy of his creditors. After forcing him into bankruptcy, sacrificing his property and consuming a large amount in judicial expenses, the power is reserved to his creditors of holding him for a certain percentage. The principle is the same, whether it be the whole debt, or only the half, if either amount exceed his ability. Where the insolvent is a voluntary applicant for relief, such terms might appear less objectionable; but where the surrender is forced and the debtor is found to be honest, it appears to us unjust and oppressive, as well as unwise and useless, to hold him for any sum above the amount realized from his estate. Far better is it in every point of view, to give the unfortunate man clean papers and send him on his way rejoicing, than to hold him by the throat with unrelenting grip and make his ears forever tingle with the unceasing cry—"pay me that thou owest." Such we believe has been the experience among all commercial nations.

Section five is a reiteration of the same principle complained of in section four, in a more aggravated form, and liable to the same objections. We only add that the failure of an individual is a sufficient admonition to business men to place them on their guard, and if they choose to "take any chances" a second or a third time with the same party, surely they ought to require no special enactments for their protection. The great question upon which all proceedings in regard to insolvent debtors should turn is that of honesty. Is he honest? Then give him a clean certificate and let him try again and again and again if need be. Perchance the aged, or the infirm, or the child of tender years, is dependent upon him for sustenance. Look kindly upon him though you may decline to offer the helping hand. Persistent honest effort deserves success, and rarely does it fail to win sooner or later.

As intimated in our last number we cannot favor the sane of class certificates, as provided in amended section 24, because we think there should be no bar to the relief proposed, but dishonesty. The charge of "bad management" in the conduct of one's business is often a mere matter of opinion, in which scarcely any two or three persons outside the circle of disappointed creditors will agree. It does not necessarily indicate moral obliquity and even if admitted, the presumption would naturally be, that the party having learned wisdom by experience, would do better next time. To fix a stigma upon a man because, through inexperience perhaps, he has conducted his affairs less wisely than other or more practiced and skillful men, is a gratuitous indignity. Above all, and finally, to condemn an insolvent merely upon suspicion and virtually place him beyond the pale of redemption as a business man, while at the same time acknowledging his right and title to the benefits of a law which requires strict honesty as a *sine qua non*, is too inconsistent and unjust in our opinion to require a word of comment

FRENCH BREADSTUFFS.

The London *Times* gives the following very interesting advices, under date of Paris, Dec. 31: Flour continued to rise in the Paris market last week, and the bakers were forced to pay from 62f. to 66f. the sack for flour, which they might have bought eight days since at from 62f. to 65f. Flour of the four marks maintains its price without any sensible rise, notwithstanding the exertions made by speculators to force a reaction. The necessity under which sellers for delivery at the end of the month feel themselves to fulfill their contracts, together with the diminution of the stock of flour in the Paris stores, has contributed to this firmness. It is remarkable that holders of flour of the four marks will not sell, except on condition that the buyers shall undertake to replace the flour in a January or February, year, clear with a rise of prices and a general firmness which was not expected at the beginning of the month, and which is not usual at this period of the year, as buyers generally wait for later, in order to fix their rates. This unexpected rise in the corn and flour markets may be better explained by taking a retrospective view of the Paris corn market for the last year. The great harvest of 1858 was only middling in many places, but the farmers had held over a large quantity of old wheat from the two preceding harvests, and this stock supplied the deficiency. Flour was quoted, in July, 1858, at from 52f. to 48f. the sack of 157 kilos; in August, 45f. to 50f.; in October, 47f. to 53f., and at the close of December, 52f. to 59f. The price of flour in Paris varied but little during the whole winter and the passing of spring, but in the beginning of last May some apprehension was entertained for the growing wheat, the unusual cold weather in spring having produced a backwardness of several weeks in vegetation. The unseasonable heat in June increased the uneasiness. Prices then experienced great variation. Flour rose in June from 70f. to 75f. the sack, and fell again in July to from 60f. to 65f. Just at the moment of reaping—that is, on the 15th of August—rain set in, and very much impeded farming operations. The consequence was that the wheat was not brought home sufficiently dry, and the quality is very middling. With respect to quantity, it is greater than was expected, but there is no old wheat on hand as there was this time last year. An unexpected circumstance has favored a fall in the price of corn in August and September last. The Emperor published a decree on the 24th of August last, suspending the effect of the sliding scale as regards the importation of corn, and permitting the entrance of foreign grain on the payment of 25 centimes the hectolitre, while it maintains the duties on the exportation of corn. It was expected that the Government would abolish the sliding scale altogether, but as yet nothing has been done, and the consequence is that wheat can be exported to England only from the ports of Bordeaux and Nantes. With respect to the future, all that can be affirmed with certainty is that the millers find the wheat of the last harvest difficult to grind, and that it produces less flour than in ordinary years; that the autumn wheat was sown much later than usual, and that the ground under wheat is much less than it was last year. The potato crop is likewise very middling, and farmers who have any large quantity of wheat on hand are not anxious to dispose of it under existing circumstances. The Paris flour factors declared on January 1, 559 sacks of flour, which 47 of first quality sold for delivery within 30 days at from 63f. to 66f. the sack.

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in use in their families, which may be seen at the office of the Agent, to the effect that it fills in an eminent degree, all the requirements of a family Machine, and that the stitch made by it is unexcep tionable, offers a satisfactory solution to the question whether a necessity exists for paying

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READ! READ!!

From the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal, June 21st, 1860

A NEW INVENTION.—We notice with pleasure the progress of useful inventions, and especially of such as tend to relieve the constant toil of every-day life, and to bring comforts more and more within the reach of the masses. In this spirit we have spoken of sewing machines. We have endeavored to examine, and recommend in these columns, those which seemed to us best adapted for general use, and for becoming the docile and active family servant. We are pleased now to be able to say, from examination and careful tests, that a still further advance has been made, which lessens the price so as to bring a good article within reach of many who have as yet been unable to procure them; and in speaking of this machine, we must say that we have thought until now, if any one thing was settled about sewing machines, it was that a good one must work with two threads. The defects in all the single-thread machines hitherto tried, have been such as to preclude them from being considered useful; and we had become fully convinced that the only reliable invention of this kind for use, were one or other of the well-known two-thread machines, which have been heretofore spoken of in this paper; although they are from necessity more complicated and expensive than a machine using but one thread.

Our Patent Office reports show that no branch of mechanical skill has been more pursued by inventive genius of late years, than that of simplifying and cheapening sewing machines; which has resulted in producing a machine remarkable for its simplicity, which makes a good, strong seam, without liability to rip, even when cut in small pieces, by using only one thread, direct from the spool. It was not easy to convince us that one thread would produce a seam fit for general use, and of reliable strength; but experience has proved it to be so. This machine has been tested in the past two years, by private families and by manufacturers. After many experiments with other machines, this one has been adopted by the large hosiery manufacturers of Philadelphia, in whose work a peculiarly firm and elastic seam is required. In our own city, a prominent manufacturer of fine muslin and cambric goods, who, a year ago, was a firm advocate of the shuttle machines, has now discarded their use altogether, and adopted this.

For family sewing, in all its varieties, the work of this simple machine is found perfectly strong and reliable; and its hemming is done on the right side, and to any width, and to seat and accurate beyond comparison. Felling also is readily performed by it, and we cannot see any requisite for family purposes which it cannot be made to meet as readily as any sewing machine in use. It is simple and easy to work, cannot be run in the wrong direction, nor is there the slightest difficulty in changing the needle; it is not liable to get out of order, and combines cheapness with its other merits.

While, therefore, we abate none of the well-deserved praises we have given to others, we must in justice express our confidence in the merits of the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine. We consider that a great desideratum has been supplied by it, in moving beyond doubt that two threads are not, as was supposed, necessary to a good instrument; and we recommend all who desire to consult economy of time, labor, and money, to go and see for themselves, and give it a fair examination, without prejudice.

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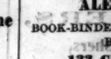

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